THE MORNING STAR

Gives the Largest Quantity

And Variety of Reading Matter,

Of Any Daily Newspaper

In North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

Port Almanac—February 7.

Sun Rises	6.57 A M
Sun Sets	5.39 P M
Day's Length	10 h 34 m
High Water at Southport	2 31 P M
High Water at Wilmington	4 14 P M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE.
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 7.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 68°; 8 p. m., 54°, maximum, 68°; minimum, 52°; mean 58°.

Rainfall for the day 1.14; rainfall for the month up to date, 1.64.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina and South Carolina: Fair weather; light westerly winds,

The storm reported twenty-four hours before near Pensacola, was central Thursday at New York city. During its advance Northeast it developed into a hurricane. The unusual pressure of 28 70 inches was reported at New York. The path of the storm center was within or very nearly parallel to the coast line, passing close to Atlanta, Raleigh and Washington. The entire coast from Florida to Maine has been swept by violent gales, the wind reaching velocities from fifty to seventy miles. All the Atlantic coast districts have been deluged with heavy rain, except New England, where the rain only commenced toward Thursday evening. By the latter time the weather had cleared from Maryland Southward.

OUTLINES.

The bill to prevent prize fighting in the Territories passed the Senate. The House was engaged in considering the Bond bill and the Senate free coinage substitute therefor. —— The most violent storm that New York has experienced in years prevailed there yesterday, doing immense damage to property. —— The Kentucky Legislature is still balloting for a United States Senator. —— Announcement will be made today of the successful bidders for the bonds issued by the U. S. Government; the Treasury Department has issued a circular letter of instruction to U. S. Treasurer Morgan in regard to the delivery of the bonds and receiving payment therefor. —— An explosion of giant powder at Anaconda, Montana, killed one man and seriously injured two others. —— Heavy imports of gold arrived in New York yesterday. —— The Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record* notes many new enterprises in the South. —— The Supreme Council of the Farmers' Alliance, which has been in session in Washington City, adjourned yesterday to meet in Dallas, Texas, next year. —— The Southern Negro Woman's Congress, the North Carolina Colored Press Association and the State Emancipation Convention are in session in Raleigh. —— Twenty workmen on a railroad bridge in Connecticut were precipitated into a river and ten or twelve of them drowned. —— N. Y. markets: Money on call was firm at 2½@6 per cent., last loan at 2½ and closing offered at 2½ per cent. cotton dull; middling gulf 8½c; middling 8¼c; Southern flour firm and unchanged; common to extra fair $3.40@3.00; good to choice $3.00@3 80; wheat—spot market dull and firmer; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 81¼@81¾c; afloat 83@83¼c; corn—spot firmer; No. 2 at elevator 86⅝@86¾c; afloat 87¾c; spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 29@29½c; rosin dull but steady; strained common to good $1.67½@1.60.

Mexico doesn't want the Maher-Fitzsimmons pugilistic mill. The Mexicans can have all the brutal sport they want with their bull-fights.

Ambassador Bayard is indignant at the report that he will resign if Congress censures him. If he talked about resigning they would censure him sure.

The women of Colorado, Wyoming and Utah will vote for President in the next Presidential election. The new States are giving the new woman a showing.

The discipline in the Ward's Island, N. Y. insane asylum may be necessarily strict, but it seems like carrying it to an extreme when they break nine ribs of an unruly patient to reduce him to submission. It sometimes happens that the disciplined patient dies, as one did the other day.

The boys of Drury College, in Missouri, object to receiving a donation of $1,000 from the wealthy brewer Busch, of St. Louis, for the benefit of some fund of theirs. They object to the gift because it comes from beer. Perhaps some of them wouldn't object so much to the beer itself.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LVII.—NO. 87. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1896. WHOLE NO. 8,975

Paul Kruger has too many cousins in this country for one man. About the time that some of these cousins got us to believing that he was a Pennsylvania Dutchman, a Phœnixville, Pa., Kruger bobs up and declares that he is a sure-enough Holland Dutchman, that neither he nor his parents ever saw this country, and that he went straight from Holland to South Africa forty-five years ago, where he drove his stakes and stuck. But there are doubtless some other Krugers yet to be heard from.

An expedition will shortly be fitted out to go in search of the South Pole, to be under the command of Borchgrevink, the Norwegian explorer, who went on a cruise among the antartic ice fields last year, and succeeded in making a landing on what he believes to be the antarctic continent, which he estimates contains about 4,000,000 square miles. He feels confident that he can do it again, and mark the way for future and successful explorations of that unknown land.

Mr. Harrison's letter declining to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency pleases Mr. Allison's friends. And it doubtless pleases the friends of other gentlemen who are looking in the direction of St. Louis. But Mr. Harrison didn't figure conspicuously enough to make his announcement a cause for much exhilaration among those who still occupy the bench of expectation.

A New York Agricultural Society objects to increasing the salary of the county judge while potatoes are selling for 10 cents a bushel. The price of potatoes isn't precisely a fair standard by which to judge the value of a judge's services, but the potato growers probably think that while a judge can eat potatoes at 10 cents a bushel he can afford to dispense law and justice cheap.

D. McFarlan Moore, of New York, claims to have solved the problem of producing electric light without heat, a problem on which Nikola Tesla has been working, and with some success, for some time. The light issues from glass tubes, which make the room in which they are used as light as day.

Max O'Rell boldly proclaims that he doesn't know where Venezula is and doesn't care. When Gen. Rusk, of Wisconsin, was mentioned as Minister to Paraguay, he asked "where in —— is Paraguay," and when he learned, became disgusted and went back to Wisconsin and ran for Governor.

According to the Road Bureau of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, there are in this country 1,300,000 miles of common roads, most of which are commonly bad. These figures with the last three ciphers cut off would probably cover the good roads, if not more so.

A chimpanzee in the New York Central Garden Museum has taken a fancy for sketching. This must have been the artist which drew the last sketch of ex-President Harrison which appeared in the New York *Journal*.

A mean New York man has had his wife arrested for going through his pockets and abstracting therefrom thirty dollars. No prudent man would carry around so much money in his clothes as a temptation to his wife.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTENTION—Hibernians.
FOR RENT—Hotel at Statesville.
JOHNSON & FORE—Embroideries.
WANTED—Situation as bookkeeper.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. A. W. Middleton, of Richmond, Va., is here, stopping at The Purcell.

— Mr. J. H. Maxwell, of the Columbus *News*, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Mr. Robert S. Mebane, of Baltimore, arrived here yesterday and is a guest at The Purcell.

— Mrs. Hennies, of Columbia, S. C., is here on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. H. Cronenberg.

— Mr. Matt Bremer has a position with the National Saloon, Mr. Chas. Schnibben proprietor.

— Mr. D. L. Burgess and wife, of Pine Bluff, were in the city yesterday, registered at The Purcell.

— Clinton *Democrat*: Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Flanner gave a "Tacky Party" to a large number of their friends at the home of Mr. Z. E. Matthis on Friday night.

— Messrs. J. Y. Reid, Winston; A. D. Lewis, Hub; W. Frank Blount, Fayetteville; H. W. Butters, Hub; V. S. Stevens, Southport; S. S. Spier, Goldsboro, were among the visitors in the city yesterday.

Housekeepers who want servants are in the habit of supplying their needs from the STAR'S want column. Are you looking for a situation? The STAR'S want column will bring you the best results. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents tf

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— Local forecast: Fair Friday; cooler; westerly winds.

— The steamer *Geo. W. Clyde* was due here yesterday from Georgetown. It is supposed she was detained there by the storm.

— The Postal Telegraph Company's wires went down yesterday in the storm, somewhere on the line outside of Wilmington.

— According to an estimate of a leading dealer in wheels in Charleston there are now 3,500 bicycles in that city and one-third of these are owned and used by ladies.

— The steamer *E. A. Hawes*, from Clear Run with a large freight, broke a crank-pin on her way to the city. She will be taken off for two days for necessary repairs.

— Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Son yesterday cleared the British steamer *Frutera* for Liverpool, Eng., with cargo of 9,765 bales cotton, weighing 1,880 081 pounds and valued at $108,000.

— All the horses of the Fire Department were kept in engine and truck houses yesterday, by order of the chief, on account of the trouble with the fire-alarm system and the high winds.

— The First Baptist Church was crowded last night with people who assembled to witness the baptism of twenty-four converts. Rev. Mr. Kramer, of the Brooklyn Baptist Church, baptised the candidates.

— The STAR acknowledges the receipt of a useful little book entitled 'Pratt's Practical Hand Book for Farmers, Horse Owners, Dairymen and Poultry Keepers." It is from John S. McEachern, agent here for 'Pratt's Food."

— Mrs. Maria Price, aged 66 years, died at her home in this city yesterday. She was an estimable lady, mother of Mr. Chas. Stewart, foreman of the Navassa guano factory, and had been a resident of Wilmington several years.

— The contract for building the Cape Fear fire engine house has been given to Valentine Howe, at his bid of $1,100, the bidder to whom the contract was first awarded having failed to give bond within the stipulated time. Howe was the next lowest bidder.

Gentlemen's Driving Club.

A meeting of the Gentlemen's Driving Club was held last night at Southerland & Cowan's stables. After discussion in regard to putting the track in first class order, the capital stock of the Association was placed at $5 000, divided into shares of five dollars each, for the purpose of making it a permanent organization. Several hundred dollars worth of stock was subscribed and several new members were received.

Messrs. H. A. Waiting, J. C. Lodor and J. A. Arringdale were appointed a committee to draft by-laws and a constitution to govern the club and races.

Messrs. H. K. Whiting, J. W. Marteniis, W. N. Harriss and George Lewis were appointed a committeee to solicit subscriptions to the shares on the basis that the Club by the Southerland track or lease the same for a term of years.

Messrs. Harriss Northrop, Jr., and S. P. Cowan were appointed a committee on fencing the grounds and building a grand stand.

Cape Fear River Boats.

The steamboat *A. P. Hurt*, on the recent freshet in the upper Cape Fear, went up to Averasboro, about twenty miles above Fayetteville, with 550 bags of fertilizers, and returned with a quantity of staves. The *Hurt* is expected to arrive here this morning, taking the place of the *D. Murchison*, which has been temporarily withdrawn from the river.

Dr. Edgar Woods.

All who would like to meet Dr. and Mrs. Woods are cordially invited to the church parlors of the First Presbyterian church to-night from 8 to 10 o'clock.

Dr. Woods will have many Chinese curiosities to explain and Chinese costumes to show. The stereopticon entertainment has been postponed until next Monday night.

Falling Walls.

One of the walls of Trinity Chapel, recently burned, corner of Seventh and Brunswick streets, was blown down by the high wind yesterday. It fell on the frame of a building in course of construction and levelled it with the ground. The owners of the chapel were notified to have the remaining walls taken down at once.

Firemen's Anniversary.

Howard Relief Fire Engine Company will give its fortieth anniversary ball next Tuesday evening at Adrian Hall. Messrs. Geo. H. Hever, H. F. Haar, Martin Schnibben, Jno. Mohr, Jr., and P. N. Fick, are the committee on arrangements. In the forenoon, after engine practice, there will be a reception at the hall.

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the STAR offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale", are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should any newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the STAR not so stamped he should be promptly reported at this office.

Revival Services.

The revival meetings at the South Side Baptist church continue with increasing interest. The services begin promptly at 7.45 p. m. Evangelist Edmondson's subject to-night will be "The Judgment." Don't fail to hear him.

— Mr. A. B. Cook has opened a restaurant at No. 9 Market street.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Proceedings of the Regular Monthly Meeting Held Yesterday.

The Chamber of Commerce held its regular monthly meeting yesterday at noon in the National Bank of Wilmington. The President, Mr. Jas. H. Chadbourn, Jr., was in the chair; Col. Jno. L. Cantwell, secretary.

The Committee on Coast Defences and Army Post, through its chairman, Mr. W. H. Chadbourn, reported progress and asked for further time, which, on motion, was granted.

A number of members spoke upon the matters of harbor defences, urging prompt action.

Mr. J. C. Stevenson read a communication from the Chamber of Commerce of Charleston, S. C., as to the Government establishing a sub-treasury in that city, and moved that the Chamber of Commerce of Wilmington endorse and approve the action of the Charleston Chamber if the U. S. Government decide to establish a sub-treasury in one of the Southern seaboard cities. The motion was finally laid on the table by a vote of 13 to 6.

On motion, the Chamber endorsed the House of Representatives bill as to coast defence.

On motion, it was ordered that a communication be sent by the secretary to our representatives in Congress, urging them to go before the appropriation committee and ask that the light house recommended by the Light House board be built on the point of Cape Fear as early as possible.

The resolution pending in Congress as to compulsory pilotage was discussed, and on motion, was made the special order for the next meeting of the Chamber.

The Chamber endorsed the proposed appointment of a board of U. S. engineers to consider and report upon the matter of building a break-water for a harbor of refuge at Cape Lookout.

Several members spoke as to the increasing business of the port. Mr. H. G. Smallbones stated that the exports the past year had increased 20 per cent.

Newspapers were requested to call attention to the fact that a chart showing the harbor lines of this port as prepared by the U. S. engineer in charge, can be seen by all persons interested, for the next four days at the National bank of Wilmington.

A BIG BLOW.

Violent Storm of Wind and Rain—Very Little Damage Done.

The Gulf storm, heralded by the Weather Bureau, reached Wilmington about 3 a. m yesterday morning. It was preceded by a thunder storm with heavy rain, and then the roaring wind came, blowing a gale that reached a velocity of 48 miles an hour and continuing with gradually decreasing force until evening, when it subsided, and night came on with a cloudless starry sky and scarcely a breeze to ruffle the muddy waters of the river.

The storm caused but little damage here. A few fences and trees were blown down, two wood flats on the river were sunk, and much of the wood floated off and was lost. Three timber rafts were broken up and scattered, but the floating sticks were gathered together again by the owners.

Some of the slate roofing of the First Baptist Church was blown off and scattered on the streets in the vicinity of the building.

The Weather Bureau reported that the storm was central near Raleigh early in the morning, and at 1 o'clock p. m. the centre was in East Virginia, moving rapidly northeast.

The Bureau reported that a secondary storm was forming over Texas.

Small Fire.

There was a small fire yesterday afternoon on Second between Wooster and Dawson streets. An attempt was made to send in an alarm from box No. 47, but the fire-alarm was out of order. Part of the Fire Department turned out on a telephone call from the City Hall, and the fire was speedily extinguished. The damage was light. The fire was on the roof of a small frame building.

Freshet at Fayetteville.

The stage of water in the river at Fayetteville yesterday at 8 a. m., as reported to the Weather Bureau station here, was thirty feet and rising. Later in the day—at 3 p. m.—Mr. C. H. Strong, local forecast official in charge of this station, issued a bulletin upon information received from Raleigh that "The Cape Fear river will go five to ten feet above the danger line at Fayetteville."

Death of Mr. John Sheehan.

Mr. John Sheehan, an old and respected resident of Wilmington, died yesterday at his home, corner Eleventh and Market streets, in the 76th year of his age.

The funeral will take place to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock from his late residence, thence to St. Thomas' Church. The remains will be interred at Oakdale.

Magistrate's Court.

Robert Moseley, colored, was tried yesterday in Justice Jas. M. McGowan's court, charged with slandering Jane Howard. The defendant waived examination and was required to give bond in the sum of $35 for his appearance at the next term of the Criminal Court, which he failed to do and was committed to jail.

Encyclopedia Britannica.

The STAR Britannica Department is still filling orders for the Encyclopædia Britannica. This is the latest and best edition of this great work. Issued in 25 volumes, bound in cloth or sheep. For full particulars read announcement on third page, or inquire at the STAR office

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for ess than 20 cents. tf

CAPITAL CITY GOSSIP.

CITIZENS BANK'S SUBSCRIPTION FOR GOVERNMENT BONDS.

A New Steel Bridge—8 x Man to be Tried For Murder Next Week—Dr. W. S. Woods' Invention For Lighting Harbors—Store Robbed—Marshal Carroll—Insane Asylum — The Storm at Raleigh.

[*Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 6.

The Citizens' National Bank of this city bid for $50,000 worth of Government bonds yesterday.

The County Commissioners yesterday let a contract for the erection of another steel bridge. This will be the finest in the county, having a roadway sufficiently wide to permit vehicles to pass both ways. It will be over Crabtree, three miles from the city, costing $1,400.

Mr. Claude Dockery is here on "business." He says six men will be tried for murder in Richmond county next week.

Mr. W. R. Crawford, Jr., Dr. Wm. R. Wood and several other North Carolina gentlemen have a claim in the United States Land Claim Court for $500,000. On November 21st, 1875, Mr. Wood invented a system of lighting harbors by electric buoys, and a patent was obtained. The system was offered to the Government but refused. In 1888 the Government adopted Mr. Wood's system. The harbor of New York was first lighted with the buoys. Now these gentlemen bring suit to recover $500 000 damages.

A store was robbed in the Eastern part of the city last evening, and twenty dollars' worth of goods taken.

The war between Marshal Carroll and the *News and Observer*, which has been at fever heat, is subsiding. None of the parties wrote more than two cards a day.

The rainfall last night was two and three-quarter inches. The barometer is the lowest that it has been in three years. This is official, from the weather department.

The executive committee of the North Carolina Insane Asylum, composed of R. R. Cotton, J. R. Smith, Dr. R. H. Speight, and George L. Kirby, superintendent, left this afternoon for Greensboro to confer with the executive committee of the Morganton Hospital. The meeting is called to take steps to follow the Legislative resolution that Chatham county patients be received at the asylum here.

The Chatham insane have formerly been sent to the Morganton Hospital, as that county was in the district set apart for that institution. The Legislature, however, thought, and it appears properly, that the Chatham county insane should be cared for at Raleigh. The action, however, did not take the form of a law, but simply of a resolution, asking the Asylum to arrange the matter if possible.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

Chairman Holton says sixty counties will co-operate in the next election. He says that Senator Butler or any other leader cannot keep the rank and file of Republicans and Populists from co-operating.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—81 bales cotton, 9 casks spirits turpentine, 26 bbls rosin, 37 bbls tar, 6 bbls crude turpentine.

Carolina Central R. R.—89 bales cotton, 20 casks spirits turpentine, 100 bbls rosin, 49 bbls tar.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—8 casks spirits turpentine, 67 bbls rosin, 14 bbls tar.

Underwood's raft—104 bbls rosin.

Total receipts—Cotton, 169 bales; spirits turpentine, 37 casks; rosin, 346 bbls; tar, 100 bbls. crude turpentine, 6 bbls.

KING'S DAUGHTERS.

The ladies of the "Ministering Circle of the King's Daughters," feeling very grateful for the success of the presentation of the "Story of the Reformation," wish to thank all who participated in any way for the cheerful service rendered—the persons so ably representing the historic characters, the young gentlemen and ladies, the boys and girls, the choir, the orchestra, the press and the generous public. They feel pleased to have given so enjoyable an entertainment and to have had it so highly appreciated and to know they are better prepared for the work and ministry of the "Shelter" the coming season.

Thanks, dear friends.

COMMITTEE.

First Negro Juror.

Sampson county, says the Clinton *Democrat*, witnesses a novel scene this court. It is a negro on the jury for the first time in the history of the county. The juror is old man Warren Holmes, of South Clinton township. He was summoned as a talesman Tuesday, and upon taking his seat in the box in the midst of a group of eleven white jurors he was gazed at with amazement by people who have been attending Sampson courts ever since they can remember.

Accident to Capt. Ellis.

The many friends of Charlie Ellis will regret to read the following from the Savannah *Press:*

"Captain C. S. Ellis is laid up at his home. The other evening he slipped on the stairs, falling and breaking his leg. The accident occurred at his home at Abercorn and Gwinnett streets. His friends hope to see him out in a few days. Captain Ellis is one of the newly appointed park and tree commissioners."

APPOINTMENTS

Wilmington District—W. S. Rone, P. E.

Columbus circuit, Evergreen—February 8th.

Whiteville and Fair Bluff, Wheatland—February 9th and 10th.

Waccamaw circuit, Shiloh—February 10th.

Elizabeth circuit, Singleton—February 15th and 16th.

Carver's Creek, Wayman—February 22nd and 23rd.

Kenansville circuit and Onslow Mission, Worley Chapel—February 29th and March 1st.

Bladen circuit, Bethlehem—March 7th and 8th.

Magnolia circuit, Centenary—March 14th and 15th.

Clinton circuit, Keeners—March 21st and 22nd.

Best typewriter ribbons in the city at only 75 cents apiece. Satisfaction guaranteed. Myers & Lewis, No. 8 South Front street. t

WALTERS ART GALLERY.

Open to the Public on Certain Days—An Artistic Descriptive Book by Richard B. Gruelle.

[*Baltimore Sun, Feb. 5th.*]

The Walters Art Gallery, in the home of Mr. Henry Walters, at 5 West Mt. Vernon Place, will be opened to-day to the public for the first time for a year. The arrangement of the late William T. Walters by which his great collection was to be opened on the Wednesdays of February, March and April for the benefit of the Poor Association has been continued by his son, Mr. Henry Walters. Tickets of admission have to be secured in advance at the headquarters of the Poor Association, on Saratoga street, near Charles street.

The modern masterpieces of the Walters collection are described in a unique volume recently issued under the title of "Notes Critical and Biographical on the Collection of William T. Walters." Richard B. Gruelle is the author of the volume which is edited by J. M. Bowles. Both of them are art connoisseurs of national reputation.

The pictures in the collection representing the different schools of modern painting are minutely described in a critical but appreciative spirit, and separate chapters are devoted to the Bayre collection, the peachbloom vase, a remarkable head in wax said to be by Raphael, the oriental bronzes, the chief water colors, ivories and miniatures. The text is superbly printed on a special grade of paper in old English black-faced type, with side notes and quotations in red. Through the volume are scores of medieval initial letters and headbands, which, with a title page of similar type, are the work of Bruce Rogers.

Two pages of the volume are taken up with a description of the matchless beauty of the peachbloom vase. There has always been a question as to who was really the purchaser of this famous vase when it was sold at auction at an excessively high price some ten years ago, so that Mr. Gruelle's article must be accepted as the first statement that it is in the Walters collection. Mr. William T. Walters never stated publicly that he owned it, and the vase was never included in that portion of his art treasures shown to the public. Mr Gruelle says of the vase: "It is the perfect flowering of hundreds of years of oriental art, the culmination of centuries of the most sacred devotion to the shrine of beauty. It is a gem that needs no setting, so frail, so perfect, that contrast with things less esthetic seems almost sacrilegious."

In his introduction Mr. Gruelle pays a tribute to Mr. William T. Walters and his collection in these words: "To the artist as well as the public the educational value of the collection cannot be overestimated. It is an honor to our country and stands as a beautiful monument of the true use of wealth. Of him whose life work is treasured in this residence words of praise are unnecessary. It is a grand realization of the dreams of his youth—dreams whose fulfillment then was visible only in the boundless possibilities of the green world that lay before him. Like a gardener on the silvery side of life who is found among the plants and flowers which he has nurtured and seen grow into the fullness of nature, so did he for years watch the development of this beautiful collection, and with loving care constantly added and weeded out until one would linger long ere displacing a single object. Between him and many of the most illustrious of the artists represented bonds of friendship have existed which greatly endeared their works to him. His work exemplified in the formation of this collection implies a genius as peculiar and distinct in its way as any of these masters."

THE ROSEBORO ROBBERY.

Continuation of the Trial at Clinton—Agent Grier Cross-Examined—Defendants Cooper and Butler on the Witness Stand.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

CLINTON, N. C., February 6.—In the Express robbery trial here to-day, Agent Grier, who was on the stand most of yesterday, was the first witness called. He was sharply cross-examined by counsel for the defence, after which, Millie Bullard, Grier's cook, was introduced. She testified that she was at Grier's house when the alleged robbery occurred, and that what she regarded as a robbery took place.

Mrs. Grier corroborated the statement of her husband, as to the coming of masked men to the house after midnight, who presented a pistol at her husband and demanded the Express package containing $950, which was handed over.

Captain J. W. Fry, general manager of the C. F. & Y. V. railroad, and Mr. J. J. Crosswell, of the Express service, testified that the Southern Express Company did business in this State and that Grier was the agent of the company at Roseboro.

The defendants, Dr. Cooper and Redden Butler, were placed on the stand by the defence. Butler denied that he had any knowledge or connection with the robbery. He stated that he was in Fayetteville on the night of the robbery, and had a business conversation there early the following morning with W. J. McDonald. Dr. Cooper made the same denials as Butler, and said he was in attendance upon two patients—his own wife and a tenant—on that night. W. J. McDonald corroborated Butler's testimony as to the morning conversation and its nature in Fayetteville.

With the conclusion of McDonald's testimony, the Court took a recess until to-morrow morning.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers, who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

DIED.

SHEEHAN—At his home, in this city, corner Eleventh and Market streets, at 7 40 a. m., February 6th, JOHN SHEEHAN, aged 75 years.

Funeral Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, thence to St. Thomas' Church. Interment in St. Thomas' Catholic cemetery. Friends and acquaintances respectfully invited to attend.

PRICE—In this city at 4.35 a. m., February 6th, at the residence of her husband, Mrs. MARIAN PRICE, wife of Mr. Gaston Price, aged 66 years, 7 months and 13 days.

Funeral at 9 o'clock Saturday morning, from residence 1109 North Third street. Friends and acquaintances respectfully invited to attend.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS in the form of Notices For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Waifs, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 5 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance.

Notice to all interested.—The undersigned has severed all connection with the Commercial Building and Loan Association as a stockholder and local director. J. Hicks Bunting. feb 6 tf

Strayed or Stolen—A 10-months old Brown Setter Dog; answers to name, "Blaine." Finder will be rewarded by returning to M. F. Croom, North Water street. feb 6 tf

Photographs—Big Photographs, Little Photographs, Fine Photographs, Good Photographs, Pretty Photographs. All kinds of Photographs except bad Photographs. U. C. Ellis, 114 Market street, for Photographs feb 2 tf

The latest and best cold weather drink a specialty. We serve the best hot Tom and Jerry and hot Scotch in the city. Call and see me to-day. A. P. Levy, French Cafe, Princess street. jan 21 tf

A fresh supply daily of Country Sausage and Liver Pudding. Pig Feet 5 cents a pound. A full line of Choice Groceries cheap. Call and see me. Chas. D. Jacobs, ag't, 317½ North Front street. jan 19 tf

When you want a nice bunch of Bananas, a barrel of Baldwin's, a case or crate of fine Western Apples, a bag of Irish or Sweet Potatoes, Turnips, Onions, Beans, or Mountain Butter from ten to forty pound tubs, call or send your orders to A. S. Winstead & Co., Commission Merchants and Wholesale Fruit and Produce Dealers. jan 1 D&W tf

The celebrated pale Kyflhauser Beer! Sold only by F. Richter, Wilmington, N. C.

Baskets, Vegetable Baskets for the shipment of Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, etc. For sale at Jno. S. McEachern's Grain and Feed Store 311 Market street. c21

Hayden, F. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House c21

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Attention Hibernians.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED TO ASSEMBLE at your hall to-morrow (Saturday) morning at 8 30 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother members Jno. Sheehan, Sr. By order of the President.

feb 7 1t WM. FLANAGAN, Secretary.

Announcement.

I TAKE THIS METHOD of announcing to all my old friends and patrons that I have again located in Wilmington and may be found at Prempert's Barber shop, No. 11 South Front street, where I will be pleased to see you one and all.

Respectfully,
dec 20 tf WILLIAM J. STEWART.

Wanted,

A SITUATION AS DOUBLE ENTRY BOOKkeeper. Several years experience and can furnish all the reference required. Address "X,"

jan 30 tf Care of STAR Office.

For Rent,

IN STATESVILLE, N. C., GOOD HOTEL with twenty-five rooms, in front of Court House. Write Dr. E. O. ELLIOTT,

Sparkling Catawba Springs, N. C.
feb 1 TuW 1m

Tar, Honey and Rum

—COMPOUND—

A purely old fashion Home-Made

Cough and Cold Remedy.

No Opiates of any kind. Pure, harmless, effective. Can be given with perfect safety to the youngest and the oldest. Pronounced by the pulpit, the press, and the public to be the greatest Cough Syrup on earth. Made under the personal supervision of

JAMES D. NUTT, Pharmacist,
jan 19 tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

FOR CASH FOR CASH

Twenty Per Cent. Off

—AT—

Katz & Polvogt's

In order to reduce stock at once we offer any item in our establishment (nothing exempt) for strictly

CASH

At a Discount of

TWENTY PER CENT.

THIS SALE IS LIMITED TO

Feb. 20th,

AND INCLUDES

Dress Goods,

Silks, Carpets, Rugs,

Mattings, &c., &c.

Goods sold on a credit will be charged at regular price.

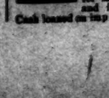
KATZ & POLVOGT,

No 9 North Front St.

P. S.—In order to obtain this discount your purchases must amount to at least ONE DOLLAR or over

feb 5 tf

D. O'Connor,



REAL ESTATE AGENT, Wilmington, N. C. Stores, Offices and Dwellings for rent. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, taxes and insurance attended to promptly Cash loaned on improved city real estate. sep 19 tf

THE MORNING STAR,
THE OLDEST
DAILY NEWSPAPER
IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Only Six-Dollar Daily of its Class in the State.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DO YOU WANT

EMBROIDERIES?

JOHNSON & FORE

Can Furnish You.

The largest, handsomest and cheapest stock ever exhibited in this city, have just been opened at

No. 111 Market St.

NEW WHITE GOODS.

—AL—

CAPES

—AND—

Jackets

now on hand will be sold regardless of COST.

DRESS GOODS

continue to sell at reduced prices.

Telephone call 193. jan 26 1t

The Life of The Times

Depends on the push and energy of the people. And we are to-day, as usual, striving to lead the front rank of the merchants of the Old North State. And what makes the business is prices, fair treatment and variety of goods. Our large store covers 15,000 square feet of floor room, completely filled with new and desirable goods. Our large stock consists of varied lines. We handle in large quantities Dress Goods of every style and all prices. Double fold Cotton Serge, 36 inches wide, at 5 cents a yard.

Underware and Hoserv.

Our line of fast black Fine Seamless Children's Hose, at 12½ cents a pair, an extra value Men's Fine Balbrigan Half-Hose, at 10 cts. Bed Ticking, the Heavy Feather-proof Bed Ticking at 12½c, worth 18c; Mattress Ticking from 6 to 10c a yard. A fine line of Union Quilts from 50c to $3.00 each. Our $1.00 Quilt is a thing of beauty and comfort. Clothing—Ladies' Wraps, Cloaks and Capes, Shoes, Millinery, Trunks, Carpets and Matting. Good Matting at 10c a yard; Good Carpet from 12½c to $1.35 a yard—all styles and prices. The finest line of Ladies' Shoes at $1 69 a pair, worth $3.00. All widths, A, B, C, D, E; size 2½ to 7; all style toes, and made of fine French Kid. We have Shoes of all styles. Men's and Ladies' Hats and Caps from 10c up. A big job in Overcoats to close at $4.00, 5 00 and 6.00—worth from $5.00 to 10.00 each. Come to Wilmington's Big Racket Store at 119 North Front street, opposite the Orton House, where you can find everything you may need at a bargain.

Braddy & Gaylord, Prop.

jan 26 tf

SEEDS,

Seeds, Seeds.

New Crop

Low Prices.

Robt. R. Bellamy & Co., Druggists,

N. W. Cor. Front and Market Sts., Wilmington, N. C.

feb 4 tf

$100.00 Reward.

A REWARD OF $100.00 WILL BE PAID for the arrest of, and for evidence to convict, the party or parties who uncoupled cars, and thereby caused them to run out of the side track on to the main line of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, near the crossing of the public road which leads to Smith's Creek Bridge, on the night of January 29th, resulting in a serious collision to a shifting engine of the above named Railroad Company.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
feb 4 tf General Superintendent.
Review copy.

Steamer E. A. Hawes

WILL LEAVE FOR CLEAR RUN AND AL points on Back River, on MONDAY and THURSDAY each week.

JAS. MADDEN, Agent.
feb 1 1m

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper a North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 50 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 15 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 50 cents for six months, 25 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

A announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or treble-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to extend their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 7, 1896

KEEP IT DOWN.

If we may judge from our State exchanges the acreage of cotton will be materially increased in this State this year. Papers published in railroad towns in the cotton-growing counties note the increased amount of commercial fertilizers now being hauled out compared with the quantity bought up to this time last year, and construe that as an indication of an increase in the cotton acreage, in which they are doubtless correct. If this were confined to North Carolina it would not be a very serious matter for any probable increase in the crop of this State, which is but a small part of the whole crop, would not materially affect the price of the next crop. But the danger is that there may be as great and perhaps a greater increase in other States, especially in those in which cotton can be most cheaply produced, and this makes it a very serious matter.

The prospective increase has done harm already by affecting the price of what remains on hand of last year's crop, for to the indications of an increased acreage are attributed the present prices which are so much lower than in the early part of the season, when they should be higher. Threatening war clouds may have had something to do with the lowering of prices and the falling off in the demand abroad, but the anticipation of a large crop next year has doubtless been the main cause of keeping the prices down.

It seems to us that with the sudden fall in prices which took place after the markets opened so encouragingly on the strength of the reduced crop, and the fluctuations that have prevailed since, with the prices which have ruled for some time—at least three cents a pound less than the planter should receive—it would not require any urging not only to keep the acreage down to the figures of last year but to reduce it even lower to be on the safe and sure side.

If cotton could be grown almost anywhere as the grains for export can, and the Southern planter were dependent upon cotton alone, it might be necessary for him to plant a large crop, however low the prices might be, to get something out of it, just as the farmers in the grain-growing States of the West must sow a good deal of wheat and oats and plant a good deal of corn, for upon these they must depend, and as they have to compete with other grain-growing countries they must plant largely and take their chances on the prices. Thus far the South has had no competitor in cotton-growing to give her trouble, and although she may have in the future it will be a good while before the competition will become formidable enough to be a serious matter. As the situation is now and will continue to be for years the planter can be the master of it if he will, and pursues good, common-sense business methods. His aim should be to so plant as to keep the crop within the world's demand for consumption, better very much under the demand than a little over it, and to guard against a surplus in the event that favorable seasons produced a large yield and brought the crop figures up, notwithstanding the reduced acreage, he should so manage with diversified crops as not to be compelled to put upon the market more than the consumers need. If there should be a surplus let the surplus be kept off the market and out of sight, so that although it be a surplus on the farm it will not be a surplus on the market to cut down prices. That's the way iron miners, coal miners, lumber men, manufacturers and others control the prices of their products. It there is danger of the market becoming overstocked they slack up; if there should be an over-production they decrease their output or temporarily suspend until the surplus is used up and the market recovers from its sluggishness.

That's business, but there should be business on the farms as well as in the iron and coal mines, in the lumber mills and in the manufactories. These do not wait until all agree to act in concert. Sometimes a number may thus act for mutual benefit, but if they fail, then each acts independently and looks out for its interest as it sees it. And so should planters act. If there can be general agreement reached for a reduction of acreage all the better, for that will insure a larger and more general reduction, but if not, then each planter should act for himself regardless of what others may do. In that case if the reduction should be large and general and the crop proportionately small, he will be the gainer with the rest, but if it should be large, large enough to depreciate the price, he will be better off by having but a small crop of low-priced cotton which cost to produce somewhere in the neighborhood of the selling price, and having the food stuffs and other things raised at home which would have to be purchased with this low-priced cotton if he had followed the cotton delusion and planted much of that to the exclusion of food and other salable crops.

We insist—and the experience of planters for some years, with the happy effects of the increased attention that has been given to diversified farming within the past few years bears us out in it—that whether the planter cultivate many or few acres, cotton should take the second and not the first place in his calculations, and that he should so plan that the farm may be self-sustaining if the cotton crop proved a total failure. If this were so then the planter would be master of the market, and whether his crop was large or small could market to suit his interest or convenience. This would be making the cotton crop the "money crop" in fact, as it has been sometimes but improperly called. The only way to make it the money crop is to be able to control the price, and the only way to do that is to control the product and to market and be independent enough to sell when the price suits or to hold when it doesn't.

MINOR MENTION.

No more striking illustration could be given of the inequable distribution of money in the different sections of this country than the bids made on the $100,000,000 bonds to be issued. A good many of the Southern and Western banks subscribed in amounts ranging from $20,000 to $100,000 (very few for so much as this), while the banks and syndicates of the East put in bids for millions. Of course these Eastern banks and syndicates will get the bulk of the bonds and increase the inequable distribution, because these bonds can be used as a basis of banking capital if the holders so desire. With the amount of money held by the millionaires and the money combinations of the East they can control any issue of bonds made as they have controlled those so far made and the one about to be made, and thus control the bank circulation of the country, and thus the South and the West will continue to be dependent as they are now and have been on the banks of the East for the money they need to transact business. There is but one effective remedy for this, for which, however, there is but little hope in the near future, and that is in the repeal of the bank tax which would open the way for the establishment of State banks.

* * *

One of the contentions of the opponents of silver has been that the agitation of that question was impairing the credit of the Government and embarrassing the Treasury, but a sufficient answer to this is the demand for Government bonds and the readiness with which all bonds offered are subscribed for, and the prices offered. The first two issues by Secretary Carlisle of $50,000,000 each were subscribed for many times over, the third was taken by a syndicate, without being offered to the public, and now the one for double the amount of any of the preceding issues is bid for five times over at figures running as high as 114, nearly all of them over 110, and this in the face of the absolute refusal of Congress to obligate the Government to redeem them or pay the interest in gold, and in the face of the further fact that a free silver bill had been for some time pending in the Senate as a substitute for the House bond bill, and passed the Senate before the largest of these bids were sent in. This ought to put a quietus on the talk about the silver question impairing the credit of the Government, for it shows that the people of this country, including its strongest money men and institutions, are not alarmed about its credit or apprehensive that its obligations will not be promptly met.

* * *

A Chicago paper says that Col W. R. Morrison, of horizontal tariff celebrity, has given it out to be understood that he will insist that the delegates from Illinois to the Democratic National Convention must be "sound money" men, and that the free silver idea must be abandoned before he will permit the use of his name. At this distance and with the lights before us, it seems to us that the Colonel is over particular, somewhat too previous and not as horizontal in this as he might be it he said less.

BOOK NOTICES.

The young folks will very much enjoy *St. Nicholas*, for February, which is filled with such reading matter as they like, both entertaining and instructive, and beautifully illustrated. Published by The Century Company, Union Square, New York.

The Ladies' Home Journal for February is an attractive and interesting number, filled with choice reading matter and handsomely illustrated. The dress department is full as usual and will be found valuable in the household. Published by The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

We are in receipt of a valuable publication entitled "Vegetables for the Home Garden," compiled and published by W. Atlee Burpee & Co., Philadelphia, which gives instructions as to the best modes of culture, with an appendix giving the quantity of seed per acre, &c., and other information which any gardener or farmer will find useful. The price of the book is 10 cents.

The March numbers of *La Mode de Paris* and *Paris Album of Fashion* are two beautiful numbers, with the customary nine colored figures and plain fashion plates. These, with the directions on dressmaking, patterns and designs, with explanations, hints for the season, make these very valuable publications for the ladies.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Borchgrevink, the Antarctic explorer, when asked what Power asserted a title to the newly discovered lands in the far Southern seas, answered: "Well, Great Britain claims it all." Of course.—*New York Journal, Dem.*

—— It is asserted in financial circles that a good deal of gold has been borrowed in Europe to be used here for the short time required to complete the first payment on the $100,000,000 bonds, and it is further believed that as soon as this is accomplished there will be a very large outflow of gold to Europe, as a consequence of which the reserve may soon be reduced again to figures much below $100,000,000.—*Augusta Chronicle, Dem.*

—— Ex President Benjamin Harrison has given President Grover Cleveland a cue as to the official recognition of re-nomination efforts. If Mr. Cleveland has refrained from stating that he will not under any circumstances be a candidate for re-election, because he does not think dignified to notice the movement until the nomination shall be formally offered, he has now an excuse for the immediate and positive announcement that he will not again serve. General Harrison is nothing if not dignified.—*Norfolk Landmark, Dem.*

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Washington *Progress*: Dr. Jas. Gallagher is displaying in a show case part of the skeleton of one of the warriors of former times, an Indian. The skull is pierced by a stone arrow head that is firmly imbedded in the forehead, and no doubt was the cause of death. The skeleton was dug from a marl bed.

— Goldsboro *Headlight*: The sad intelligence has just reached here that Frank G. Hines, aged 19, a former resident of Dudley, but who for the past month had been section-master on the Norfolk and Carolina railroad, was instantly killed Saturday night by falling from a flying express when nearing Baltimore.

— Cleveland *Star*: Deputy Marshal McEntire and Leroy Grigg went on a revenue raid Monday and seized a distillery near Earl's. The still was one of the largest ever operated in this section, as it holds about 140 gallons. The distillery was located in the woods, on a creek, in an out-of-the-way place. The owner has not yet been captured.

— Clinton *Democrat*: Mr. Scott Page died on Sunday evening, January 26th, at the home of his father, Mr. Richard Page. He had been in very feeble health for the past three years. His wife preceded him about a month ago. —— The store of Messrs. T. & F. Sessoms, at Long View, was entered and robbed of a quantity of goods and $175 in cash between Saturday night and Sunday morning of last week. The burglars gained entrance by breaking the padlock on the outside and boring auger holes around the inside fastenings. The safe was entered and robbed. Suspicion points to two white men as the perpetrators of the deed.

— Charlotte *News*: Quite a curiosity now on exhibition at the Davidson building is a petrified man discovered in a creek bed, where it had been washed up, near Columbia, S. C. The specimen is an excellent one, being 5 feet 9 inches in length and weighing 400 pounds —— There is no end to the cute resources of those who are bent on cheating the internal revenue, and a new wrinkle came to light yesterday. Revenue agent Graham found a suspicious looking sugar barrel at the Southern freight depot, consigned to Salisbury. He broke open the barrel and inside of it was an empty 24-gallon cask, with the stamp intact. The outfit was smashed up. The plan, of course, was to have the cask refilled without paying for new stamps to put on it.

— Raleigh *Call*: W. T. Surles, a flagman with the Southern Railroad at Durham, was run over and killed yesterday evening about 5.50 o'clock. His body was badly mangled, one leg being nearly severed. —— Yesterday evening at the Raleigh Cotton Mills there was an accident that caused its witnesses' very hearts to stand still, and their blood to almost turn cold. Just as Marvin Allen, an employe was peeping into the cellar through the elevator passage way, some one started the elevator down, and before he had time to move away it caught him and bore him down, breaking his collar bone in two places and crushing his head badly. He was taken home in an unconscious state and doctors sent for. Our informant states that there is little hope for his recovery.

The Names of Scotch Towns.

There is a mystery about many of the coast names of East Lothian. The inland names are mostly Anglo-Saxon. Witness Prestonkirk, Athelstaneford, Tyninghame, Auldame, Salton, Bolton, Dirleton, Fenton and the like, but the names of many places in and on the sea defy explanation. Tantallon, the Bass, May, the Leithies, Milsey bay, the Lamb (in an old map we find in Bellenden), Firdra, Eyebrought and the like would puzzle the brains of Canon Taylor, Mr. Johnson of Falkirk, Sir Herbert Maxwell and other experts in antiquarian place names.

It would seem that the Anglo-Saxon invasion took full possession of the interior of the country, obliterating the older names, but as it did not master the coast and the islands the ancient names, derived probably from various races and languages, continued to prevail. As to islands, it is remarkable that a few miles farther up the frith the names of the islands are constructed on a different but more uniform principle. Inchkeith, Incheolm, Inchgarvie and Inchmyrkie agree in having the prefix Inch, but not in any of the Hebrides, Orkneys or Shetlands. One would suppose this due to some local fancy.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

TWINKLINGS.

— Pretty Cold—"Is it cold out, Hopkins?"

"Cold? Why, it is so cold the janitor is complaining."—*Chicago Record.*

— A Clear Conscience.—"Don't some of these old songs haunt you?"

"No; I've never murdered any of them."—*Chicago Record.*

— Although a girl may be bright enough to know that "kiss" is a noun, she's frequently unable to decline it.—*Philadelphia Press.*

— Bennie—What's a conversationalist?"

Jennie—Oh, it's a man that doesn't have to stop talking when he hasn't got anything more to say.—*Truth.*

— Hotel Proprietor—Why did you let that countryman climb the stairs instead of taking the elevator?

Clerk—He'll be so out of breath that he can't blow out the gas.—*Harper's Bazar.*

— Crimsonbeak—What's the matter with young Huggins?

Yeast—I understand he has lost his heart.

"Is that all? He makes as much fuss as if it was his collar-button."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

— Willie Wilt: "My deah fellow, I never use bay rum."

Barber: "Why not, sir?"

Willie Wilt: "Because it goes to me head."

— "Mame, what is classical music?"

"Oh! don't you know? It's the kind that you have to like whether you like it or not."—*Puck.*

— Chimmy," said a curbstone cherub, "what's de equator?"

"Don't you know? I learnt it in wan lesson at night school. De equator is an imaginary line around de eart."

"Who put it dere? Great Britain?"—*Washington Star.*

CONSERVATIVE.

The First Use of the Word as an English Political Term.

Canning, and not Croker, was the first to use in English politics the word conservative in its present sense, and too long has Thackeray's "Mr. Wenham" (Disraeli's "Mr. Rigby") had the credit which belongs to a far more brilliant man. The general assumption has been that the term was earliest employed in The Quarterly Review for January, 1830 (No. 83, page 276), in an article which has been commonly said, but upon no specified authority, to have been written by Croker, but its true first use was five years and a half previously.

On June 8, 1824, a dinner was given to George Hibbert, the chairman of the West India Merchants of London, by the members of that body, and several of the leading ministers then serving under Lord Liverpool, the Tory premier, were present. In the course of the proceedings, says a contemporary account, "an observation which fell from Mr. Canning was that the spirit of the present government, as that of all governments ought to be, was essentially conservative."

This appeared in John Bull of June 13, 1824 (page 198), and the apt word was so obviously remarked that it was italicized. Years passed, and Canning had died before the word is again to be met in English politics, but on March 14, 1829, Charles Greville noted in his diary that "Herries told Hyde Villiers that their (the Tories') policy was conservative, that of the Whigs subversive, and that they never could act together."—"The Greville Memoirs," volume 1, part 1, page 192.

The word, employed by both Canning and Herries, was thus "in the air" before it was given in The Quarterly, and this accords with a statement made in the course of a correspondence on the "Etymology of the Word Conservative" which appeared in The Standard at the end of October, 1832, wherein it was said to have been first used in 1829, during the closing controversies upon Roman Catholic emancipation.—Notes and Queries.

INCAPABLE OF IMPERSONALITY.

An Alleged Failing That Has Deferred Woman's Emancipation.

The bond of fellowship which exists between man and man simply by virtue of a common sex is entirely absent between woman and woman. It is, in fact, replaced by a fundamental antagonism, a vague enmity which renders the general attitude of a feminine creature toward her kind essentially different from that of the male creature in identical relations. In individual cases this feeling is counteracted by affection or by sympathy, but apart from personal sentiment it remains, severing every living woman from the rest of her sex. To a great extent this arises from woman's incapacity for impersonal feeling or abstract emotion. In life's fray she fights either for her own hand or, more often, for some one man or woman whom she loves, but rarely for the welfare of her sex at large.

Were it not for this strange lack of humanity in her nature, the emancipation of woman would not have been so grievously retarded. If the few women who suffered aforetime under the restrictions which hedged in their liberty had been able to count on the sympathy and cooperation of all women, the time of their subjugation would have been enormously abbreviated. As it was, the first seekers after freedom met with more opposition from their own sex than they did from the other; nor, indeed, do they fare better today. Enormous changes in their social status were effected by an inconsiderable minority of women brave enough and logical enough to impress the male powers that be with the justice of their demands. But for their courage they received no sympathy and for their success not one word of thanks—nothing, in fact, but execration from the huge inert feminine mass in whose service their strength was spent.—Saturday Review.

Mrs. Elizabeth E. Hutter.

Mrs. Elizabeth E. Hutter, who recently died in Philadelphia, was widely known as the pioneer in many philanthropic movements in Pennsylvania. She was the widow of the Rev. Dr. E. W. Hutter, once editor of the Lancaster Intelligencer and afterward private secretary of President Buchanan and assistant secretary of state. During the war Mrs. Hutter frequently went to the front, rendering valuable service to the wounded and suffering. She took a conspicuous part in the great sanitary fair held in Philadelphia in 1861, acting as president of the committee of labor, income and revenue. She is credited with having raised $250,000 for the fair. She was the first woman to cross the line after the desperate three days' battle of Gettysburg. She went in a car provided by President Scott of the Pennsylvania railroad and by special permission of President Lincoln.—New York Tribune.

Wonderful Strength of the Beetle.

A noted entomologist who has been writing on the wonderful feats of strength as exhibited in the beetle family tells the following: "I selected a common black water beetle weighing 4.2 grains and found that he was able to carry a load of shot in a small bag, the whole weighing 8¼ ounces, or exactly 858 times the weight of the bug. If a man weighing 150 could carry as much accordingly he could shoulder a 45 ton locomotive and then chain a train of cars together and take the whole lot across the country at a five mile an hour gait."

COST TO RUN A SHIP.

THE BIG ST. LOUIS REQUIRES $80,000 FOR THE ROUND TRIP.

The Burns $15,000 Worth of Coal—The Bill For Breakage Is No Small Affair. Salaries of Officers and Men Are Small, but Some of Them Get Large Fees.

The cost of running a big ocean greyhound to Europe and back reaches into the thousands. A transatlantic liner is really a floating hotel, and everything on board is conducted on the same scale of lavishness that is found in a fashionable Fifth avenue hotel.

Clement A. Griscom, Jr., son of the president of the line controlling the St. Louis, agreed to give some figures to a World reporter covering the expense of her voyage to England and back. He figured for some time and then said that the expenses of the round trip of a steamer like the St. Louis average between $60,000 and $80,000, according to the season.

The voyage between the two ports takes a trifle more than seven days, making the daily cost of operating in the busy season something like $5,500.

No single individual on the St. Louis gets a large salary. The captain heads the list, getting about $5,000 a year. Captains on smaller passenger steamers only receive $3,000 a year. The chief officer of a ship like the St. Louis gets $1,500, and the bulk of the heavy work really falls on his shoulders. The second officer's pay ranges from $900 to $1,200, according to the size of the ship, while the third and fourth officers only get from $600 to $900. All of these men have to perform duties of a responsible kind, and as there are no bonuses attached to their work it can be seen that they are not overpaid.

The crew of the St. Louis numbers 410 men. Two hundred of these are in the engineer's department, and all of them are directly under the authority of the chief. The steward's department is the next largest, numbering 170 in all. The sailors, including the deck officers, number but 40.

The engineer's department is the most expensive on the ship, owing to the immense coal bills. The St. Louis burns more than 300 tons a day, or about 4,500 tons the round trip. This means an expenditure of $15,000 alone. The salaries of the men, the engineering supplies, including the thousand and one things needed for the vast machinery of a great ship, will require an expenditure of $5,000 every round trip.

The chief engineer draws $3,000 a year, and his immediate assistants receive $1,500, $1,200 and $1,000 respectively. The stokers or firemen average about $30 a month, and the furnaces of the St. Louis require 180 of them working in different shifts.

The purser, who is a most important person on board, does not get much in the way of salary, as the company in fixing his pay figured on the large bonuses he receives for changing money and performing the little services which the wealthy traveler does not hesitate to pay for liberally. His salary is only $1,000 a year, but he makes another $3,000 in fees and sometimes considerably more.

The ship's surgeon only receives $900 a year for the same reason. He is brought in contact with numerous real and fancied invalids of the wealthy class, and although no one is compelled to fee him few fail to do so, and a big, popular ship like the St. Louis is worth to him at least $3,000 to $4,000 a year.

The steward's department is one of the costliest on the ship. The provisions for a round trip cost in the neighborhood of $12,000, and the salaries of the steward's men amount to $8,000 more. The stewards are the least paid of any on the ship, for the reason that in the fees of the passengers they collect a considerable sum annually. All the pay they get is $30 a month, but they take in $40 a month in tips. The seasick man and woman are always willing to give their last cent for some little service.

The chief steward receives $1,500 a year and also comes in for his share of the tips, as it is within his power to place many delicacies in the way of the liberal tourist.

The chief cook is a great man on the ship, almost as great as the captain, and in all makes $3,000 a year out of his job.

The breakage and wear and tear on the ship and its furniture are very heavy, requiring an expenditure in incidentals of about $5,000 each round trip. There are countless things to be replaced, and a comparatively little thing like the washing of the ship's linen means an expenditure big enough to support a man for a year in the lap of luxury.

Here are some odd facts about the St. Louis: There are fully 1,000 tons of piping of various kinds in the ship. The condensers will pump up at least 50,000,000 gallons of cool water a day. The furnaces will consume no less than 7,500,000 cubic feet of air an hour. The boiler tubes, if placed in a straight line, would stretch nearly 10 miles and the condenser tubes more than 25 miles. The total number of separate pieces of steel in the main structure of the ship is not less than 40,000, and the total number of cubic feet of timber used in the construction is more than 100,000. The total number of rivets is not far from 1,350,000.—New York World.

A Suspicious Title.

In Chicago—"The scoundrel addressed a letter to me 'John Smith, B. A.,'" exclaimed the city father wrathfully.

"What of it?"

"What of it? What does 'B. A.' stand for?"

"Bachelor of arts. He thought you were a college graduate."

"Oh, that's it, is it? I thought it meant 'boodle alderman.'"—Chicago Times-Herald.

It Seems She Did.

"I think I'll lay low," said the hen.

And shortly afterward there was a loud cackling heard in Farmer Bilby's cellar.—Chicago Tribune.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY †

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind †

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it Free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle, Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

DUKE CIGARETTES

MADE FROM
High Grade Tobacco
AND
ABSOLUTELY PURE

jan 5-4y D&W

Roundabout Messages.

A special correspondent found himself shut out of a London newspaper office in Fleet street and unable to make himself heard by any one within. His errand would not wait till morning. What should he do? He went to the Central telegraph station and telegraphed to a newspaper office in Ireland asking the clerk there to telegraph to the clerk in Fleet street to come down stairs and let him—the correspondent—in.

Mr. Baines, in his "Forty Years at the Postoffice," tells a similar story.

He was alone in a branch telegraph office in Seymour square, London, one evening, when the gas went out and left him in total darkness. He fumbled about for a match. There was not one in the office. Probably there were some in the telegraph office in Euston square. But how should he get them? He had no telegraphic communication with that office.

He telegraphed to Birmingham, "Please wire Euston square to send me some matches."

In a few minutes a boy came in with a box.—Youth's Companion.

The Matter of Wine at Dinner.

Mr. Jerome K. Jerome once gave a dinner and discussed the matter of wine with the head waiter—a kindly, fatherly old man—before the guests arrived. He was a man of experience and knowledge, and they went over the wine list together. "Well," said the waiter, "if you take my advice, you will give them a good champagne to start with, let's say Deutz and Geldermann 1878, and let that go round twice. After that, sir—well, here's a very good wine that I always recommend, at 5 shillings the bottle, and then, if I were you, sir, I would finish up with this," and he pointed to a modest little brand at three and six. "And don't you think," said Jerome, "that they will notice the difference?" "Lor' bless you, no, sir," said the man. "We generally do it that way. I wouldn't undertake to tell the difference between champagne at 16 shillings and champagne at 5 after the first two glasses."

Smoothing irons were first used in France, and are supposed to have been a French invention, being introduced in the sixteenth century.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to the stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders highe prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately a possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—		
2 ℔ Jute		8½
Standard	7½@	8¼
WESTERN SMOKED—		
Hams ℔ ℔	13½@	14
Sides ℔ ℔	7½@	7¾
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6¾@	7
DRY SALTED—		
Sides ℔ ℔	5½@	6
Shoulders ℔ ℔	5½@	4¾
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	1 00 @	1 10
New New York, each	1 35 @	1 40
New City, each	@	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ ℔	26 @	27
BRICKS—		
Wilmington, ℔ M	5 50 @	7 00
Northern	9 00 @	14 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina, ℔ ℔	15	
Northern	22 @	
CORN MEAL—		
Per bushel, in sacks	43½@	45
Virginia Meal	43½@	45
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle	@	85
CANDLES—℔ ℔		
Sperm	15 @	25
Adamantine	9 @	10
CHEESE—℔ ℔		
Northern Factory	10 @	11
Dairy, Cream	11 @	13
State	@	10
COFFEE—℔ ℔	27 @	28
Laguyra	20 @	23
Rio	15½@	20
DOMESTICS—		
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		5¾
Yarns, ℔ bunch	15 @	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	13½@	14
FISH		
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00 @	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00 @	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ barrel	16 00 @	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ half-barrel	8 00 @	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00 @	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 00 @	3 25
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	5 75 @	6 00
N. C. Roe shad, ℔ keg	3 00 @	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5 @	6
Extra	3 25 @	3 50
FLOUR—℔ barrel—		
Low grade	@	3 00
Choice	3 75 @	3 80
Straight	3 75 @	3 85
Fine Patent	@	4 25
GLUE—℔ ℔	17½@	19
GRAIN—℔ bushel—		
Corn, from store, bags—White	45 @	47½
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White	47 @	48½
Corn, cargo, in bags—White	47½@	48½
Oats, from store	35½@	38
Oats, Rust Proof	40 @	45
Cow Peas	50 @	60
HIDES, ℔ ℔—		
Green	@	6
Dry	@	8
HAY, ℔ 100 ℔s—		
Eastern	@	1 00
Western	@	90
North River	@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	2 @	4¼
LARD, ℔ ℔—		
Northern	5½@	90
North Carolina	@	10
LIME, ℔ barrel		1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M feet—		
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00 @	30 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00 @	18 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00 @	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00 @	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00 @	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—		
New Crop Cuba, in hhds	@	22
" " in bbls	@	22
Porto Rico, in hhds	25 @	27½
" " in bbls	26 @	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	13 @	14
" in bbls	15 @	16
Syrup, in bbls	25 @	28
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	@	3 50
PORK, ℔ barrel—		
City Mess	11 50@	11 00
Rump	@	11 00
Prime	@	11 00
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10 @	22
SALT, ℔ sack, Alum	@	75
Liverpool	@	65
Lisbon	@	65
American	@	60
on 100 ℔ Sacks	40 @	45
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00 @	7 00
Common	2 00 @	2 50
Cypress Saps	4 50 @	5 00
Cypress Hearts	@	7 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔ (Refined Granu'd	5½@	5¾
Standard A	@	5¼
White Ex. C	@	4¾
Extra C, Golden	4 @	4¼
C, Yellow	@	4
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	5½@	6
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. Barrel	6 00 @	14
R. O. Hogshead	@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping	20 @	25 00
Mill, Prime	00 @	7 00
Mill, Fair	5 50 @	6 50
Common Mill	4 00 @	5 00
Inferior to Ordinary	3 00 @	3 00
TALLOW, ℔ ℔	@	3
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 00 @	1
North Carolina	1 00 @	1
WOOL, ℔ ℔—Washed	14 @	
Clean of burs	12½@	
Burry	@	

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Feb. 6.

NAVAL STORES.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Firm at 26 cents per gallon for country and 26½ cents for machine-made casks.

ROSIN.—Nothing doing.

TAR.—Market quiet at 90 cents per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quiet at $1 40 for Hard, $1 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine 26½c; rosin, strained, $1 09½; good strained $1 07½; tar $1 00; crude turpentine $1 10, 1 60, 1 70.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	37
Rosin	346
Tar	100
Crude Turpentine	6

Receipts same day last year—41 casks spirits turpentine, 339 bbls rosin, 167 bbls tar, 00 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON MARKET.

Steady. Quotations:

Ordinary	5¼	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	6¼	" "
Low Middling	7 7-16	" "
Middling	7⅞	" "
Good Middling	8 3-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 4⅞c.

Receipts—168 bales; same day last year 134.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, February 6.—Evening—Money on call was easy at 2½@6 per cent., last loan at 3½ and closing offered at 3½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper was 6@7 per cent. Sterling exchange steady; actual business in bankers' bills 487@487¼ for sixty days and 488@488¼ for demand. Commercial bills 485¾@486¼. Government bonds strong; United States coupon fours 110¼; United States twos 95. State bonds firm; North Carolina fours 108½; North Carolina sixes 122. Railroad bonds were higher.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was dull.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, February 6—Evening—Cotton dull; middling gulf 8¼c; middling 8¼c.

Cotton futures closed quiet but steady; February 7 83, March 7 93; April 8 00, May 8 04, June 8 07, July 8 10, August 8 09, September 7 81, October 7 66, November 7 61, December 7 63. Sales 83,800 bales.

Cotton—net receipts 600 bales; gross 1,718 bales; exports to Great Britain —— bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent 400 bales; forwarded 164 bales; sales 1,300 bales, sales to spinners —— bales; stock (actual) 189,045 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 15,781 bales; exports to Great Britain 8,962 bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent 13,593 bales; stock 930,948 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 91,411 bales; exports to Great Britain 39,194 bales; to France 13,513 bales; to the Continent 51,843 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 4,083,993 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,307,764 bales; exports to France 264,853 bales; exports to the Continent 1,135,889 bales.

NEW YORK, February 6—Flour was unchanged, firm and quiet; Southern flour firm, unchanged; common to extra fair $3 40@3 00, good to choice $3 00@3 30. Wheat—spot market dull and firmer; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 81¼@81¾c; afloat 88@83¼c; options were dull and irregular, closing firm at ¾@1¼c advance; No. 2 red February 74⅞c; March 75¾c; May 78¾c; June and July 78¼c. Corn—spot firmer; No.

Castoria

for

Infants and Children.

MOTHERS

Do You Know that Paregoric, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Soothing Syrups and most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?

Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?

Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labeling them poison?

Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of its ingredients is published with every bottle?

Do You Know that Castoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. Samuel Pitcher? That it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that more Castoria is now sold than of all other remedies for children combined?

Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?

Do You Know that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may be kept well, and that you may have unbroken rest?

Well These Things are worth knowing. They are facts.

Children Cry

FOR PITCHER'S

Castoria

CASTORIA DESTROYS WORMS, ALLAYS FEVERISHNESS, CURES DIARRHŒA AND WIND COLIC, RELIEVES TEETHING TROUBLES AND CURES CONSTIPATION AND FLATULENCY.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

Do not be imposed upon, but insist upon having Castoria, and see that the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on the wrapper. We shall protect ourselves and the public at all hazards.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray St., N. Y.

ONE-HALF SIZE OF BOX.

POZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER

has been the standard for forty years and is more popular to-day than ever before.

POZZONI'S

is the ideal complexion powder—beautifying, refreshing, cleanly, healthful and harmless. A delicate, invisible protection to the face.

With every box of POZZONI'S a magnificent Scovill's GOLD PUFF BOX is given free of charge.

AT DRUGGISTS AND FANCY STORES.

feb 4 1y

FOR **MAN** AND **BEAST!**

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Sciatica,	Scratches,	Contracted
Lumbago,	Sprains,	Muscles,
Rheumatism,	Strains,	Eruptions,
Burns,	Stitches,	Hoof Ail,
Scalds,	Stiff Joints,	Screw
Stings,	Backache,	Worms,
Bites,	Galls,	Swinney,
Bruises,	Sores,	Saddle Galls,
Bunions,	Spavin	Piles.
Corns,	Cracks.	

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY

accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its **universal applicability.** Everybody needs such a medicine.

The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.

The Housewife needs it for general family use.

The Canaler needs it for his teams and his men.

The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.

The Miner needs it in case of emergency.

The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.

The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.

The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore.

The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.

The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.

The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.

The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.

The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.

Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.

Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.

Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

BIG G — CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

CURE YOURSELF!

Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

dec 27 1y fr su we

The Morning Star.

THE SLANDERER.

The angels of the living God,
Marked from of old with mystic name,
O'ervell their vision, lest they see
One sinner prostrate in his shame.

And God himself, the only great,
Preserves in heaven one holy spot,
Where, swept by purifying flame,
Transgression is remembered not.

Yet thou, O banqueter on worms,
Who wilt not let corruption pass,
Dost search out mildew, mold and stain,
Beneath a magnifying glass!

If one lies wounded, there art thou
To prick him deeper where he bleeds;
Thy brain a palimpsest of crime,
Thy tongue the trump of evil deeds.

—Alice Brown in Youth's Companion.

A MORAVIAN BRIDE.

It was the 1st of August, that brightest, sunniest month of all the year, when the bleak northern coast of Labrador takes on a fleeting garb of emerald green, when the boisterous winds subside to gentle zephyrs, and the tumultous ocean, seemingly entranced, rests from its labors and lovingly laps the shore.

In one of the broad channels between the thousand rocky isles which gird the main a large brig lay becalmed. Her sails hung idly from the yellow yards, and the helmsman no longer maintained a pretense of directing her.

In the vessel's waist the captain, a bachelor of 40 years, promenaded back and forth with a young woman, who lightly rested a gloved hand on his arm.

"So you have never seen his photograph?" he asked.

"No; not even that," she answered absently.

"You know no more of him than merely this: That he is yet in his novitiate, acting as keeper of the mission store; that he is 24 and wants a wife and is willing to accept the bishop's choice. Yet you come across the sea to share his lot; to sacrifice your inclinations and desires; to bury yourself for life in this wild land."

"A sacrifice it may be, sir,'" she said. "How great I did not feel when we set sail."

A wave of hope and passionate longing flooded the captain's heart. It shone from his clear brown eyes as he turned to face her.

"It is too great a sacrifice," he said, with warmth. "The pity of it, and there is one would give"—

She looked at him strangely and withdrew her hand.

"You forget, sir!" she interrupted. "It is the bishop's will. He holds my promise made before the church. I did not know then all it meant to me, but I had time for thought and was not urged. It is my duty and my work in life."

"The sense of such a duty is absurd"—

"No, no!" she broke in hurriedly. "You are a valued servant of our church. Your Christian duty is to help me."

"My duty as a man"—

But she disappeared within the companion way, and, vexed, he turned impatiently to the lounging helmsman, severely recalling him to his neglected post.

* * * * * * *

In the solitude of her cabin she flung herself upon the cushioned locker, the captain's words still ringing in her ears. He loved her! Of that she felt assured. And she— But, no! She must not, dare not think of that.

Could it be a mistaken sense of duty? She was the daughter of missionaries, generation upon generation, and following in the very footsteps her mother traced a score of years before. Although she had lived at home but till the age of 7, she remembered as though it were but yesterday the story of her mother's early life, as she herself had told it, and narrowly the girl compared that life with what her own had been, seeking to find some jot of difference.

She knew the harmony of her parents' lives, each kind and thoughtful of the other's weal, their only sorrow the parting from their child, and this they both agreed was wise and best. How else could children of the wilderness be fitted for useful lives? It was a rule dictated by the church, to which they owed obedience as salvation's price.

These mission born children were educated by the church in the belief that duty to it was paramount. The wishes of its clergy were commands, the bishop's will an edict from on high. The boys were trained to fill their fathers' places, the girls to make the missionaries' wives, the men to take what wives the church bestowed, the women to marry without choice such husbands as the bishop might award.

And that the church had wisdom on its side was proved by the universal happiness to which those thus united testified.

And yet she could not reconcile herself. Her innate modesty revolted at the gross idea of surrendering to a perfect stranger's will. How could she fail to hate him, to despise this man, who, without one spark from the flaming altar of true love, would willingly forfeit all noble sentiments of mind and heart and selfishly debase himself and her pure young womanhood?

And she herself would make this union possible!

An overpowering loathing of herself possessed her with the thought, a terror she strove vainly to control, and the pent up torrent of her dread burst forth, sweeping her away upon its turbulent waves in paroxysms of despairing tears.

An atmosphere of feverish expectancy pervaded the usually quiet surroundings of The Post. People were hastily gathering from all quarters upon the little mound beside the church. The oil depot and factory were deserted, and the wolfish dogs might pass the unguarded door and drink their fill from the uncovered vats of oil.

The missionary's tidy children jostled with the crowd of natives unnoticed by their nurse. The baker and brewer stood on the mission house porch, puffing vigorously at his long Dutch pipe, while his little frau beside him conversed excitedly with the gardener's wife, who leaned from an open lattice.

A rising hum of eager voices came from the hillock, where the throng of dusky Eskimos was steadily increasing, and every eye was strained upon the entrance to the little bay.

The cause of this unusual agitation had been a signal gunshot from the hill, fired by the sentry stationed there to keep a lookout for the long expected ship. It was to bring them news from o'er the sea, the history of the great world's doings for a year—letters from relatives and friends, presents and messages, supplies and stores, their first intelligence for a long 12 months. What wonder, then, that they looked forward, anxiously counting the months and weeks and days and hours, until the time the vessel might arrive.

And one there was to whom it brought a bride. He was the youngest white man at the post. He had her picture, brought through winter snows and stormy twilight by the native messenger, who journeyed over the frozen channels with his sledge to the lower missions, where he met the factor of the great company buying furs, and who brought a few precious letters for The Post, forwarded by winter courier from Quebec.

Two thousand miles the print had come by sledge, and every day the young man studied it, noting the charms of youthful eyes and mouth, of rounded cheek and wavy hair, speculating upon her character and longing for yet dreading that momentous time when they should meet to either love or hate.

Which would it be and could he gain her love? How should he greet her? He, a gawky youth, who, guarded in his school, ascetically trained, had no experience with the other sex, regarding them as quite beyond his ken, knew nothing of the pangs of boyish love, and only had a crude abstract idea of the happiness, duties, sacrifice and pain involved in the mysteries of married life.

The elder of the post had said the time was ripe for him to take a wife. Obedient to the magnate of the church, he had written, at dictation, his request.

And now the signal shot had let them know the vessel bringing her was drawing near.

He left the store with speed, fled to his room, bathed, combed and dressed him in his best, looked at the photograph and put it back within its velvet cover next his heart, laughed and half cried and paced the polished floor, and through the open window nervously watched and waited for the coming ship.

The murmur of the voices now increased and swelled into shouts of "Gleanarakoo-a-ko-o-o-i!" and round the precipitous point, with white sails set and pennants flying, swept the noble brig. The bay was dotted now with bright kayaks, and volley on volley rang from a hundred guns, the church bell pealed, the dogs set up a howl and sang their weird chorus lustily, flags fluttered bravely from the mission roofs, and presently the brig's signaling cannon boomed.

The novice hid his face within his hands, with fluttering heart of mingled joy and fear, and wished himself 10,000 miles away.

* * * * * * *

A week passed. The brig still lay at anchor in the bay.

Within his study the mission elder sat, his long gray beard falling in tangled waves upon his breast.

His keen gray eyes were bent upon the novice and the girl, who stood respectfully waiting till he should speak.

For 40 years he had lived his mission life, and his thoughts were busy with that time long passed when he had been just such another youth and had obeyed just such a call to wed. His helpmate's silvery hair was auburn then. Her dear old wrinkled face was smooth and fair.

The children of the love were scattered wide. One had been sent to Asia's infidel land, another lived beneath the scorching rays that bleached the sands of Africa, and a third had labored for the church among the hordes of one of those far islands in the sea, and news had come that he, the most beloved, had been rewarded with a martyr's crown.

"Fraulein," he said at last, "the time is short; the brig must sail tomorrow. I must urge that you should give your answer definitely.

"It is a thing most serious to you both, but you have been together seven days. Not long in which to fix upon a wife or learn to judge a lover's moods and whims.

"But I can speak myself for this young man. I pledge you he is upright, virtuous, kind.

"And as for you, my son, she is far more. Her features would be ample passport without this commendation from the church. That you already love her I can see. What do you answer?"

The young man looked to her, then dropped his gaze. "You speak but truth, sir. She is dear to me. I would not have her leave me, but still less would I enjoy the thought that she was forced by sense of duty only to share my lot.

"I pray let her decide for both of us and give her till the morrow to reply. If she should wish for more delay, it is not necessary we should wed at once, and meanwhile I may try to win her love."

"What says the madchen?"

The girl was touched by the generous thoughtfulness the youth had shown and by the kindness of the aged man. She cast one swift, wistful glance through the open window at the anchored brig, where the captain's stalwart figure paced the quarter, and blushed and bowed her head and tried to speak. Then, with returning courage and resolve, she approached and knelt beside the old man's chair.

"Father," she said, her sweet voice tremulous, "I have had thoughts, unworthy of my faith, rebellious thoughts and fears and wicked moods. If either is unworthy, it is I.

"Give me some few days more before we wed—and let the brig sail. I will stay with you."—Ralph Graham Tabor in Truth.

Bryant at Williams College.

The great name which we associate with Berkshire is that of Bryant. At Williams college his only college days were passed. Though he cannot be called with exactness a Berkshire man, he was born in sight of the Berkshire hills, across the Hampshire border, at Cummington. There was spent most of his life up to his twentieth year. He entered Williams as a sophomore in 1810, but remained only seven months. The beauty of his person, his reputation for genius and the dignity and grace of his manner made him a marked figure among his fellows, and had he chosen he might have won their affection as a comrade and made his mark as a scholar. But he was not content, and in May, 1811, he retired.

Something in the atmosphere of the place and of his surroundings he found uncongenial, and he betook himself once more to the retirement of his father's house at Cummington, with a Parthian shot behind him as he left in the shape of a satiric poem upon the town and college, which his friends, out of regard for the fame both of his college and himself, did not for half a century permit to see the light or know the touch of printer's ink. He lived in West college, the oldest of the colleges, and room No. 11 on the third floor is reputed to be the one which he occupied.

Years later the college gave him degrees and enrolled him among her graduates. His desire was to enter Yale, and it is pathetic to know that it was the narrowness of his father's means—himself a scholar and a cultivated gentleman—which prevented him from carrying out his earnest desire.—Arthur Lawrence in Century.

Strange Use of the Teeth.

Mrs. Peary has told what a hard day's work it was for the Eskimo women in her service when they prepared skins for clothing. The women cleaned the skins, and after a certain number of hours spent in masticating hard hides their jaws were quite tired. Polynesian women chewing a particular root so as to prepare a fermented liquor must have an equally hard time of it. Primitive man had to use his teeth much more than we do, for he did not eat with them alone.

Every "osteologist has noticed," writes Professor Mason, "how the teeth in the crania of certain savages are worn to the socket, and we are frequently told that this arises from the large quantity of sand in the food." But it is probable that primitive man used his teeth not alone for the trituration of his food. The teeth set on some small object made a vise, and teeth were used for cutting implements. In basket making the teeth were the ready nippers, and the small branches of osiers must have been peeled by the same means. "Whoever has seen," writes Professor Mason, "an Eskimo boot neatly puckered all around the edge of the sole will not be surprised at the brevity of the good woman's teeth when he comes across her skull in a museum."—New York Times.

A Jehu's Courtesy.

A noted American singer is fond of telling of a little experience she had in Boston once upon a time. She was to sing at an evening concert, and a carriage was to be sent for her. She was staying at the time with a friend, who had a suit of rooms in a large apartment house, in which the tube system of communication with the outer world prevailed. It was past the time when the carriage should have appeared, and the lady was growing a little nervous. She was sitting with her wraps on when the bell rang furiously. Hurrying to the tube herself, the prima donna said:

"Well?"

The reply came in a voice heavily charged with irritation.

"I'm a hackman," said the voice, "an I was sent here to git some cussed lady, an I don't know what in time her name is! I've rung ev'ry bell in this house! Are you her?"

When informed that the "cussed lady" herself was speaking to him, he coolly replied:

"Well, come on. We'll have to lope it all the way to the hall to get there on time!"—Detroit Free Press.

We are apt to be kinder to the brutes that love us than to the women that love us. Is it because the brutes are dumb?—George Eliot.

Money is highly desirable, but the man who sacrifices his conscience for it invariably makes a mistake.—Troy Press.

Preachers Made Victims.

"Preachers are the prey of all sorts of swindlers," said a prominent Methodist divine the other day to a group of fellow clergymen who were gathered in the Methodist Book concern in Fifth avenue. "I shall never forget," he continued, "how I was once taken in by what we sometimes call a 'temperance tramp.'"

The solitary layman in the party did not know the definition of "temperance tramp," and in reply to his inquiry the clergyman explained: "A temperance tramp is a man who goes from town to town delivering lectures on temperance. The man I refer to came one Wednesday evening to see me while I was stationed in a country town up in New York state. He presented one or two letters of recommendation from ministers whom I knew and said that he desired to lecture for me. We made over for his use a bedroom in the center of the house. My two sons and a daughter had rooms in the back of the house, and I occupied the front. None of us slept a wink all night—he snored so loud.

"At breakfast the next morning after grace had been said I was serving the oatmeal when the 'temperance tramp' pointed with his knife at the dish, and looking at my lean figure asked disdainfully, 'Do you think that stuff will make you fat?'

"That afternoon a stranger inquired if the so called Rev. Mr. S—— was at my house. I told him that he was. He said, 'Well, I have a warrant for his arrest and have been following him from place to place for the last two weeks.' He was wanted for the larceny of some books in Philadelphia and had besides passed forged checks in various places through the state under assumed names."—New York Herald.

DRUGS BEHIND THE BAR.

Mixed With Other Stimulants and Served to the Customers.

Nowadays the bar in cities has become, with regard to its stock and the character of its concoctions, almost as complicated as a drug store. As a matter of fact, most of the bars about New York have in a way gone into the drug and prescription business. Behind their mahogany counters and lined up in front of the French plate and ranged upon their shelves are to be seen a hundred different liquors and cordials and drugs. Jars and bottles and bromides and bitters and powerful drugs of various descriptions decorate the sideboards. All of these enter into the daily consumption of those who more and more often seek the saloon rather than the drug store for their medicinal remedies. The prescription business of the fashionable bar is a very big and growing business. Men with headaches, stomach aches, colds, coughs, consumption, that tired feeling, loss of appetite, lassitude, etc., rely upon the bartender rather than upon the doctor or drug clerk. The implicit confidence is often amusing to the bartender himself, as well as to those who are drinking for the fun of it. Anybody who has ever patronized a bar for beverages must have seen and heard the men who approach it for their medicine.

"I feel miserable right here," placing his hand on his stomach, perhaps. "What ought I to drink?"

"Oh, I'll fix you up," says the bartender, grabbing a small bottle in the rear. He pours a little into a glass; then he grabs another bottle and pours something else on top of it, and squirts in a jet of bitters and a jet of absinthe, and stirs them up in a glass of ice and strains the concoction off into a cocktail glass.

Meanwhile the customer pays little or no attention to this, but promptly swallows it when it is ready. He doesn't know what it is or whether it is injurious or beneficial to him. But the powerful stimulating quality of the mixture probably "sets him up" in a few minutes. In the middle of his conversation he is conscious of this, and when the next round is ordered he promptly says he will take another of the same sort.

"That stuff seems to make me come around all right," he remarks. "What do you call it?"

"Oh, I don't know," responds the bartender, with a smile. "It's a 'pick me up' we're on to." And he straightway prepares another. He knows it is not a beverage, but his customer asks for it and the responsibility is at once shifted. He will mix half a dozen of them and see them absorbed with that calm indifference which is the habit of his profession—it is the other fellow's stomach and brain and nervous organization.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Charms, Ancient and Modern.

A belief in charms must be reckoned among those strange things that belong to the mystic border land where the finite and infinite meet, says the writer of a clever article in The Minster.

From time immemorial charms and amulets have been sought by all nations, and while the rich have set their beliefs on gold and jewels the poor have contented themselves with coarser mediums. If you cannot have a turquoise to give you good health you may at least avoid courting illness by dipping a courtesy to the new moon. No doubt the health thus secured will scarcely be of the double distilled turquoise kind, but it will serve your purpose.

It has become the habit to make useless little appendages of gold, coral, jewels, etc., and to call them charms. The fashion dates from the Rue Rivoli, like many other flippant imitations. It is absurd to suppose that charms can be created by the gross, and it is sheer want of reverence to expect to purchase them for 25 centimes each.

"All kinds of magic are out of date and done away with except in India," writes Rudyard Kipling, "where nothing changes in spite of the shiny, top scum stuff people call civilization."

An Indian silver amulet, "unnunt," is worn by women to secure the accomplishment of their wishes. This is not the first time that we have heard of feminine charms insuring that effect.

The Stopping of Fast Trains.

When railway roadbeds have been made as nearly perfect as possible, when the lines have been straightened and as far as practicable leveled, and when the best types of locomotives and cars have been devised, how fast will steam be able to carry us? An answer to this question, based on a scientific examination of the conditions involved, is furnished by Mr. Theodore N. Ely, an authority on facts relating to railways. One hundred miles an hour is about the limit of speed suggested by him. Another very important question growing out of the first is, Within what distance can a train running 100 miles an hour, or but little less than 150 feet in a second, be stopped? The reply is that, under the most favorable circumstances, a distance of nearly half a mile would be required. A train running a mile a minute can be stopped, it is estimated, within a distance of 900 feet. By adding only two-thirds to the speed, therefore, the distance required for bringing the train to a standstill would be increased almost three times. It is evident that when we are whirled across the country at the rate of 100 miles an hour "a clear track" will become a far more important thing even than it is today.

Humor In Afghanistan.

One traveler has described the ameer as "delivering justice with a hand on his sword hilt." However that may be, Mr. Wheeler tells that a grim sort of humor not infrequently inspired the ameer's judgments. "Once a man was brought before him who declared, in a state of unrepressed excitement, that the Russians were advancing to invade Afghanistan. 'The Russians are coming?' said the ameer. 'Then you shall be taken to the summit of yonder tower and shall have no food till you see them arrive.'" It is not recorded whether this heroic cure for a fit of Russophobia proved effectual.

Irreverent.

"What do you know about gold and silver?" asked the aged farmer of the irreverent youth. "You are too young to understand anything about the coinage question."

"Oh, of course," jeered the youth, "I guess I am too young to be a safe man to sell a gold brick to."

The allusion was painfully personal.—Indianapolis Journal.

HALF PRICE!

ORIENTAL WARES

in every conceivable shape.

We had a thousand pieces when the season began. We have a hundred pieces now. They are worth the first price. Will you take them at a SACRIFICE? Remember that you take them at just HALF the marked price.

DOLLS.

Those pretty Dolls will be sold for half the marked price. These Dolls will not last long at these prices.

Lace Curtains.

CURTAINS THAT SOLD FOR

$7.00	this	week	$4.75
5.00	"	"	3.50
4.00	"	"	2.55
3.50	"	"	2.25
2.50	"	"	1.40
2.25	"	"	1.35
2.00	"	"	1.25
1.75	"	"	1.15
1.50	"	"	1.00

These are samples. Call early.

Mattings,

NEW MATTINGS.

Twenty-five pieces Matting just arrived. This lot of Mattings represent a portion of a large import order given by us during the Fall. Mattings are cheaper than last year. You can get a very good Matting for 12½c a yard. We have about 150 yards at that price, for which you have paid 16⅔c a yard. You must examine the line shown at 15c per yard, also at 20, 25 and 30c a yard.

SPECIAL PRICES ON

Carpet Departments.

Comforts, Blankets, Damask Portiers, Trunks.

Dress Goods.

Gloves, Underwear.

A. D. BROWN,

Successor to BROWN & RODDICK!

No. 29 North Front St.

P. S.—On the 1st January BILLS will be rendered for all accounts on my Books, and I will appreciate an early settlement of same. Thanking the public for their generous patronage during the past year, I will make every effort to merit a continuance of same in the future.

dec 29 tf

LEA & PERRINS

Signature is printed in BLUE diagonally across the OUTSIDE wrapper of every bottle of (the Original and Genuine) Worcestershire

Lea & Perrins

SAUCE

As a further protection against all imitations.

Agents for the United States,

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, N. Y.

oct 21 1y th

The Times

(PHILADELPHIA) THIS MORNING?

THE TIMES—Is the most extensively circulated and widely read newspapers published in Pennsylvania. Its discussion of public men and public measures is in the interest of public integrity, honest government and prosperous industry, and it knows no party or personal allegiance in treating public issues. In the broadest and best sense a family and general newspaper.

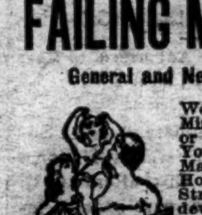
THE TIMES—Aims to have the largest circulation by deserving it, and claims that it is unsurpassed in all the essentials of a great metropolitan newspaper. Specimen copies of any edition will be sent free to any one sending their address.

TERMS—DAILY, $3.00 per annum, $1.00 for four months, 30 cents per month; delivered by carriers for 6 cents per week. SUNDAY EDITION, twenty-four large, handsome pages, 168 columns, elegantly illustrated, $2.00 per annum, 5 cents per copy. Daily and Sunday, $5.00 per annum, 50 cents per month. Weekly edition, 50 cents per annum.

Address all letters to THE TIMES.

FAILING MANHOOD

General and Nervous Debility.



Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble Manhood fully Restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Undeveloped Portions of Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment. —Benefits in a day. Men testify from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Send for Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs, mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

se 26 D&W 1y su tu th

THE LATEST. THE GREATEST

Ninth Edition.

Encyclopædia Britannica.

Not Condensed

Not Revised,

Not Mutilated.

—BUT—

The Great And Only

Encyclopædia Britannica.

Complete in 25 Volumes

The Encyclopædia Britannica is not only a complete compendium of all knowledge, but it is a dictionary of biography, a record of inventions, a history of discoveries, a calendar of dates, a registry of events, a glossary of technical and scientific terms, a collection of mathematical, chemical, and mechanical formulas, a handbook of law, a medical guide.

Best At'as in the World.

The most thorough and reliable key to business knowledge, a manual of games, sports and amusements, a theraus of statistics, a history of all countries and people, a storehouse of criticism, a treasury of curious learning, a vade mecum for the household and farm, as for the office and library, a repertory of useful information. If the professional or the business man should undertake to put upon his library shelves the special treaties, which would cover as wide a range of topics as those gathered in the Britannica, relating to his own pursuits, his purchases would extend over scores of volumes, some of them rare and expensive, and many of them not brought down to date.

Of all the works of reference now in the market, the Encyclopædia Britannica is not only the most comprehensive, but by far the cheapest, even at

The STAR will for a short time furnish this great work in Cloth binding at $1.60 per volume; in full sheep at $2.20 per volume, and will deliver the whole set upon payment of $5 cash, giving you long time to pay the balance.

The purchase of any Encyclopædia short of the best is not only bad judgment, but worse economy. The STAR will furnish you this, the greatest literary production of the century, at one-third the former price and on terms so accommodating that none need deny themselves the great advantage of owning this mine of information. Remember that the present is the only time we can call our own. We reserve the privilege of withdrawing this offer at any time. It is made as a favor to the STAR'S readers, and for the purpose of increasing our circulation. You are invited to call and examine the books, or send us your address for further particulars. Out of town subscribers can order by mail, and the books will be sent prepaid.

The Original Price of $8 Per Volume.

Heretofore this work could be obtained only at a great cost—from $125 to $200. It is now, for the first time, placed within reach of the masses. A saving of only 15 cents a day gives you this never-failing fountain of knowledge. Is it not worth such a slight effort to obtain it?

The Star Britannica Department,

9 and 11 Princess Street,
Wilmington, N. C.

Prescription Specialist.

Foreign and Domestic

PRESCRIPTIONS

Prepared by Either

Apothecary's or Metric

SYSTEM.

N. B.—Store open every night until 11 o'clock.

Registered Pharmacist sleeps in store.

J. Hicks Bunting, Ph. G.

"Presciption Specialist,"

Y. M. C. A. Building,

jan 12 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Frank H Stedman, Jas. S. Worth

Stedman & Worth.

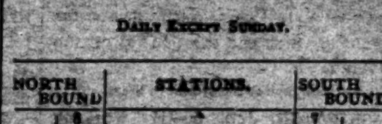
INSURANCE.

Fire and Life.

Office at Banking House of the Wilmington Savings and Trust Company

Telephone 162. jan 25 tf

W., N. & N. Railway.



In Effect Sunday, Oct. 27, 1895

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND
8		7
P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M
2 00	Lv.. Mulberry street ..Ar	12 40
3 58	Lv.. Jacksonville Lv	10 42
4 30	Lv.. Maysville..........Lv	10 09
4 44	Lv.. Pollocksville.......Lv	9 55
5 3	Ar.. Newbern Lv	9 20
P M		A M

Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Steamer Geo. D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.

H. A. WHITING,
General Manager.

J. W. MARTENIS,
Traffic Manager. oct 27 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JAN. 31, 1896.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.25 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.53 a m, Warsaw 11.16 a m, Goldsboro 12.01 a m, Wilson 1.00 p m, Rocky Mount 1.38 p m, Tarboro 2.35 p m, Weldon 3.39 p m, Petersburg 5.29 p m, Richmond 6.40 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, Boston 3.30 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.30 p m, Warsaw 8.43 p m, Goldsboro 9.36 p m, Wilson 10.23 p m, †Tarboro 7.03 a m, Rocky Mount 11.05 a m, Weldon 1.01 a m, †Norfolk 10.35 a m, Petersburg 3.38 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.23 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND.

DAILY 3.30 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.19 p m, Marion 6.29 p m, Florence 7.10 p m, Sumter 8.53 p m, Columbia 10.15 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 11.13 p m, Savannah 1.19 a m, Jacksonville 7.55 a m, St. Augustine 10.15 a m, Tampa 6.00 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.55 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.15 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.55 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.10 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.45 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12.03 p m, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.20 p m, Weldon 9.44 p m, †Tarboro 5.58 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 6.50 a m, Warsaw 7.57 a m, Magnolia 8.18 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 11 50 a m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8.20 a m, Sanford 1.50 p m, Jacksonville 6.20 p m, Savannah 12.10 night, Charleston 4.12 a m, Columbia 5.20 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Florence 8.25 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.55 p m, Halifax 4.13 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.05 p m, Greenville 6.47 p m, Kinston 7 45 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11 00 a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7.00 a. m., arrive Parmele 8.40 a. m., Tarboro 10 a m returning leaves Tarboro 4 30 p m; Parmele 6.20 p. m. arrives Washington 7.45 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, at 4.40 p m; Sunday 3.45 p m.; arrive Plymouth 9 00 p m, 5 00 p m. Returning, leave Plymouth daily except Sunday 6.00 a m; Sunday 9 30 a m; Arrive Tarboro 10 25 a m and 11 50 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6 00 a m; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C., 7 53 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9 15 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.10 a m and 8 50 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m. and 3.00 p m.

Treasson South and North Carolina Railroad leave Elliott 11 20 a m and 7 15 p m. Lucknow 1 00 p m, and 8 15 p m; returning leave Lucknow 6 30 a m and 3 00 p m, arrive Elliott 8 00 a m and 5 30 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 8 40 a m, arrive Latta 9.01 a m, Dillon 9 19 a m, Rowland 9 37 a m., returning leaves Rowland 6 16 p m, arrives Dillon 6.25 p m, Latta 6.37 p m, Pee Dee 6.58 p m, daily. Latta Branch trains leave Latta 6 40 p m, arrive Clio 8 05 p m, returning leave Clio 6 10 a m, arrive Latta 7 50 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilmington and Conway Railroad, leave Hub at 8.15 a m, Chadbourn 10.20 a m, arrive Conway 12.35 p m, leave Conway 2 30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.30 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 8.15 a m, 8.45 a m, *8.50 a m, 7 35 p m, arrive Darlington 8.55 a m, 9.20 a m, *9.20 a m, 8 p m, Hartsville *10 a m and 8.50 p m, Bennettsville 8 54 p m, Gibson 9 20 p m, Cheraw, S. C., 11.15 a m, Wadesboro 1.10 p m. Returning leave Wadesboro 3.00 p m, Cheraw 3.45 p m, Gibson 5 50 a m, Bennettsville 6 18 a m, Hartsville 6.30 a m, *6 40 a m, Darlington 7.30 a m, *7 21 p m, 4.30 p m., 6.05 p m, arrive Florence 7.50 a m, *7 50 a m, 5 p m, 6 45 p m. †Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6 05 p m, Manning 6.35 p m, arrive Lane's 7 12 p m, leave Lanes 8.38 a m, Manning 9.15 a m. arrive Sumter 9.44 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7 10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m., 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.35 a m, 5.35 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11 18 p m, arrive Selma 2.53 p m, Smithfield 3.03 p m, Dunn 3.44 p m, Fayetteville 4 30 p m., 1.15 a m, Rowland 6.03 p m, returning leave Rowland 9 37 a m, Fayetteville 10.58 a m, 9.40 p m, Dunn 11.44 a m, Smithfield 12.25 p m, Selma 12.32 p m, arrive Wilson 1.20 p m, 11 35 p m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Darlington *7 35 a m, arrives Sumter *8 53 a m. Leaves Sumter *10 a m, arrives Pregnalls *5 40 p m. Leaves Sumter 4.33 a m, arrives Denmark 6 20 a m. Returning leaves Denmark 4 17 p m, arrive Sumter 6 05 p m. Leaves Pregnalls *8 50 a m, arrives Sumter *8 05 p m. Leaves Sumter *6 25 p m, arrives Darlington *7 05 p m. †Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON,
Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.

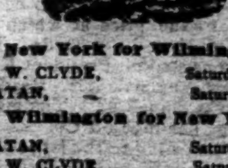
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. jan 8 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York, Wilmington, N. C

AND

Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington.

GEO. W. CLYDE,	Saturday,	Feb.	1
CROATAN,	Saturday,	Feb.	8

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN,	Saturday,	Feb.	1
GEO. W. CLYDE,	Saturday,	Feb.	8

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

CROATAN,	Tuesday,	Jan.	28
GEO. W. CLYDE,	Tuesday,	Feb.	4

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

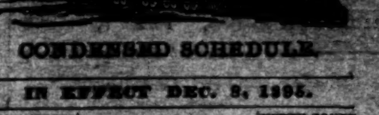
For freight or passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt.
Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO. General Agents, Bowling Green, N. Y. jan 30 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.



CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT DEC. 8, 1895.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
7 55 p. m.	Ar... Wilmington ...Lve	7 35 a.
4 45 "	Lv... Fayetteville ...Ar	10 35 a m
4 23 "	Ar .. Fayetteville ... Lv	10 55 "
4 20 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	10 57 "
3 19 "	Lv .... Sanford Lv	12 19 p. m
1 32 a m	Lv...... Climax....... Lv	2 30 "
1 03 "	Lv.... Greensboro... Ar	2 36 "
12 58 "	Ar.... Greensboro.... Lv	3 05 "
12 12 a m	Lv.... Stokesdale.... Lv	3 59 "
11 45 "	Lv... Walnut Cove... Ar	4 31 "
11 35 "	Ar.. Walnut Cove... Lv	4 38 "
11 05 "	Lv.... Rural Hall... Lv	5 11 "
9 35 "	Lv..... Mt Airy...., Ar	6 45 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 20 p m	Ar... Bennettsville... Lv	8 25 a. m.
6 12 "	Lv...... Maxton.. .. Ar	9 23 "
5 42 "	Lv... Red Springs... Lv	9 55 "
4 58 "	Lv.... Hope Mills.... Lv	10 36 "
4 38 "	Lv.... Fayetteville... Ar	10 52

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
6 50 p m	Ar..... Ramseur.....Lv	6 45 a.
8 55 "	Lv..... Climax..... Lv	8 35 "
3 10 "	Lv ... Greensboro, .. Ar	9 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16 MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Greensboro....................	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale.........................	10 50 "
Arrive Madison............................	11 50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15 MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Madison..............................	12 25 p m
Leave Stokesdale.........................	1 23 "
Arrive Greensboro........................	2 35 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R., for Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

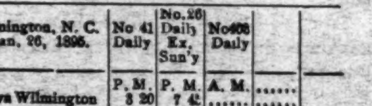
W. E. KYLE,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY,
Gen'l Manager.

dec 8 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

Carolina Central R. R.



CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

Wilmington, N. C. Jan. 26, 1896.	No 41 Daily	No. 26 Daily Ex. Sun'y	No 403 Daily	
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	......
Leave Wilmington	3 20	7 42	......	......
		A. M.		
Leave Maxton	6 1?	12 45		
Arrive Hamlet	6 55	2 05	......	......
Leave Hamlet	7 15	2 50	8 08	......
Leave Wadesboro	8 05	4 13	8 40	......
Arrive Monroe	8 55	5 50	9 45	......
Leave Monroe	9 10	6 30	9 58	......
Arrive Charlotte	10 00	7 45	10 4	......
Leave Charlotte			10 45	......
Leave Lincolnton			12 05	......
			P. M.	
Leave Shelby			1 00	......
Arr Rutherfordton			2 10	......

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

	No. 38 Daily	No. 26 Daily Ex. Sun'y	No 402 Daily
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lve Rutherfordton	......	......	4 35
Leave Shelby	......	......	5 58
Leave Lincolnton	......	......	6 55
Arrive Charlotte	......	......	8 20
Leave Charlotte	5 20	8 50	8 20
Arrive Monroe	6 00	10 20	9 00
Leave Monroe	6 07	11 05	9 15
Leave Wadesboro	7 05	12 43	9 54
		A. M.	
Arrive Hamlet	7 55	2 05	10 34
Leave Hamlet	8 45	2 3?	
Leave Maxton	9 29	3 26	
	P. M.		
Arrive Wilmington	12 30	5 05	

Schedule Between Wilmington and Raleigh.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.45 p m
Arrive Raleigh	1.26 a m	11.35 a m
Leave Raleigh	5 26 a m	3.30 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12 30 p m	8.05 a m

Schedule between Wilmington and Atlanta.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.45 p m
Arrive Atlanta	5 20 a m	4 00 p m
Leave Atlanta	8.45 p m	1.00 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12.30 p m	8.05 a m

Schedule Between Wilmington and Portsmouth.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m
Arrive Portsmouth	7 30 a m
Leave Portsmouth	12 01 a m
Arrive Wilmington	12.30 noon

Sleepers on 25 and 26 between Wilmington and Charlotte.

Close connection at Athens by No. 25 for Macon, and close connection at Atlanta by Nos. 25 and 41 for Mobile, New Orleans, Nashville and all Southern, Western and Northwestern points.

Close connection by 38 and 41 for Augusta.

Nos. 403 and 402, "Atlanta Special," fast vestibule, daily for all points North, South and West.

Connections made at Lincolnton for Western N. C. points.

Junction Points—At Maxton with C F & Y V; at Wadesboro with Cheraw & Salisbury R R; at Hamlet with R & A, C S & N, and Palmetto Railway, at Monroe with G C & N; at Charlotte with R & D system; at Lincolnton with C & L Narrowgage, and at Shelby and Rutherfordton with the Three C's.

For information as to rates, schedules, &c, apply to THOS. D. MEARES,

Gen'l Agent S A L, Wilmington, N C.

T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

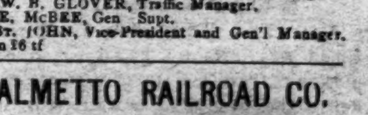
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.

V. E. McBEE, Gen Supt.

E. ST. JOHN, Vice-President and Gen'l Manager.

jan 16 tf

PALMETTO RAILROAD CO.



To Take Effect on Dec. 2, 1895,

MOVING NORTH.

No. 2—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Cheraw, S. C......................	5.20 p m
Leave Kollock Station....................	5.50 p m
Leave Osborne, N. C.......................	6.20 p m
Arrive Hamlet, N. C.......................	6.40 p m

MOVING SOUTH.

No. 1—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Hamlet, N. C.......................	8.40 a m
Arrive Osborne, N. C.....................	9.00 a m
Leave Kollock Station.....................	9.30 a m
Arrive Cheraw, S. C.......................	9.50 a m

Close connection made at Hamlet with trains North South, East and West.

dec 7 tf WM. MONCURE, Supt.

THE SUN

The first of American Newspapers
CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last and all the time, forever.

Daily, by Mail, - - - $6 a year
Daily & Sunday by Mail, $8 a year.

The Sunday Sun,

is the the Greatest Sunday Newspaper in the World.

Price 5c. a copy. by Mail, $2 a year.

Address THE SUN,

dec 14 tf NEW YORK.

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 7, 1896

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat Closed at an Advance—Corn and Oats Higher—Better Prices for Pork Products.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, February 6.—The recent erratic action of the wheat market has had the effect of limiting the number of outside orders, to-day's trade being principally local scalping, with changing fortune to the operators. Yesterday afternoon's curb was excited and higher, the explanation being found in a private cable from Liverpool, which stated that European countries now depended entirely on America for their supplies, other exporting nations having no wheat available for shipment. The strength which developed was carried over to the regular market this mornin, but the advance made was not maintained, another private cable stating that Russia and Argentina were offering more freely being received. For an hour there was a fair degree of activity, but after that the market drifted into dullness, with prices holding fairly steady. May wheat opened from 67⅞ to 68c, sold at 68¼ and 67⅞c, closed at 67⅞@67⅝c—⅛@¼c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was steady.

Without varying much in price, corn presented quite a creditable appearance of strength. Even when wheat was in a condition of weakness, with prices melting away, corn maintained its position, without, however, at any time, exhibiting a marked inclination to advance. The firmness was due to the late storm and impassable roads. May corn opened at 30⅝c; sold between 30⅝@30¾c and 30⅜@30½c, closing at 30½c—⅛@¼c higher than yesterday. Cash corn was firm and ¼c higher.

Oats were steady, the strength of corn affording the sustaining quality. Trade was light and the range of prices narrow. May oats closed ¼c higher than yesterday. Cash oats were ⅛c per bushel higher.

Provisions—A higher hog market imbued product traders with courage, and prices advanced moderately on the buying. The grain was sustained afterwards with business dull and unimportant. At the close May pork was 10c higher than yesterday, May lard higher and May ribs 5@7½c higher.

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The *Sun* says: Cotton declined six points on this crop and four to five on the next, closing quiet and steady with sales of 83,800 bales.

To-day's features: The Liverpool news was disappointing, the speculation was dull, the New Orleans wires were working badly, the Cotton Growers' Association has advices that an unusual large acreage will be planted during the coming season, the interior receipts were rather liberal, spot cotton was slow of sale; it is still hard to sell commercial paper, a fact that interferes with business in raw cotton with New England mills; the supplies in the uncounted interior towns are alleged to be very large; and, finally, the speculation as already intimated was devoid of life. Prices, therefore, declined. But, on the other hand, the decline was slight, for the extent of the next acreage, or at least the next crop, is, of course, after all purely problematicol. Many contend that the plantations are bare of cotton, the success of the bond issue is expected to stimulate general trade, and, in the meantime, the short interest is believed to be large.

KENTUCKY'S LEGISLATURE.

Yesterday's Vote for United States Senator—Republican Leaders Say No Unseating Will Be Attempted at Present.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 6.—The vote in joint assembly to-day for United States Senator resulted as follows: Hunter, 67; Blackburn, 62; McCreary, 4; Carlisle, 3; Bate, 1. No choice.

It was given out by the Republican leaders this morning that no contest committee report would be made in the House to-day and that no unseating would be attempted for a while at least. An effort is being made to get Hunter's men to vote for ex Chief Justice W. H. Holt, for Senator. The Republicans held a short caucus here last night at which Lieut. Governor Worthington was present. It is rumored and seems to be authentically given out that Worthington in a speech to the caucus asked for Hunter's withdrawal from the race, promising that any other man who was put up would be elected.

The Democrats also held a caucus, in which the race for librarian was finally discussed. The caucus was intended to heal the breach between the sound money men and Blackburn forces, but failed to secure this result.

GIANT POWDER.

One Man Killed and Two Men Seriously Injured.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ANACONDA, MONT., Feb. 6.—Morton Finell was instantly killed by an explosion of a dozen sticks of giant powder in the oven of a stove at Wm. Sebas' silica quarry, three miles west of this city, yesterday. Jos. McIntyre and George Bradley were injured and are now in a critical condition. Finell was the cook and stood in front of the stove at his work. He had on a hot fire, which is supposed to have been the cause of the disaster by overheating the powder. The cook was blown into an unrecognizable mass. McIntyre will lose both hands and Bradley has a fractured skull. The cabin is a complete wreck.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, February 6.—Spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 29@29½c. Rosin dull but steady; strained common to good $1 57½@1 60.

CHARLESTON, February 6.—Spirits turpentine—market nominal at 26c; sales — bales. Rosin firm; no sales. B, C $1 00, D $1 10, E $1 20, F $1 30, G $1 30, H $1 40, I $1 50, K $1 70, M —; other grades, no demand; prices not quoted.

SAVANNAH, February 6.—Spirits turpentine firm at 26¾c, with sales of 537 casks; receipts 217 casks; stock 12,000 casks. Rosin firm and unchanged, with some sales at $2 27½ for water white; sales 5,000 barrels; stock 223,007 barrels; A, B and C $1 00, D $1 20, E $1 30, F $1 40, G $1 45, H $1 55, I $1 60, K $1 75, M $2 00, N $2 00, window glass $2 12½, water white $2 25.

The Modern Invalid.

Has tasts medicinally, in keeping with other luxuries. A remedy must be pleasantly acceptable in form, purely wholesome in composition, truly beneficial in effect, and entirely free from every objectionable quality. It really ill he consults a physician; if constipated he uses the gentle family laxative Syrup of Figs.

SUCCESSFUL BIDDERS

FOR THE BONDS ISSUED BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT.

Announcement Will Be Made To-day—Circular Letter Issued by the Treasury Department—Wall Street Astounded at the Amount of Bids and the Success of the Popular Loan.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—By working day and night, with expert accountants, Assistant Secretary Curtis hopes to be able to announce to-morrow the names of those who were the successful bidders at the bond opening on Wednesday.

The Treasury has already in hand for delivery $40,000,000 registered bonds and $32,000,000 coupon bonds. Bonds of the latter character, principally of $1,000 denominations, are being printed and delivered at the Treasury at the rate of 2 500,000 a day. Many of the successful bidders indicated in their bid how they desired the bonds awarded them "broken up." Those who did not will be invited to do so when notified of the acceptance of their bids. Chief Johnson, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, has practically all the bonds printed with the slight detail of denomination to be put on some, and from present indications with 120 days left in which all bids can be paid for, no delay is expected in their delivery. Already steps have been taken to afford successful bidders an opportunity to pay for their bonds.

The following circular letter, directed to U. S. Treasurer Morgan, copies of which were also forwarded to the nine assistant treasurers, was signed by Assistant Secretary Wike late this afternoon:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, February 6th, 1896.—As soon as practicable the Department will furnish you a list of the accepted bidders for the four per cent. bonds of 1925 offered to the public by the circulars of January 6th, 9th and 15th. 1896. The list will contain the name of each bidder, with the address, the amount of each bid, the price and the date of the Secretary's acceptance. You will receive payment for the bonds in U. S. gold coin or gold certificates, by installments or in full, as provided in the circulars above mentioned. Each payment of an installment should include the principal, premium at the price named in the bid, and accrued interest from February 1st, 1896, to date of such payment, so that the proportionate amount of the bonds representing the installments will be paid for in full. You will issue for each payment your certificate of deposit, in duplicate, in the name of the depositor, on account of purchase of four per cent. bonds of 1925, stating on the face of such certificate the amounts respectively of principal, premium and accrued interest received, and also state thereon the number of the installment when not in full. You will deliver the duplicate to the depositor with instructions to retain the duplicate, and to forward the original to the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied by a letter from the depositor giving complete information as to the kind and denominations of the bonds desired and the place of their delivery.

The bonds will be issued only upon receipt by the Secretary of the original certificate of deposit. Any depositor may assign the original certificate issued in his name, in which case the bonds will be issued upon the order of the assignee.

If it should be deemed advisable to postpone the receipt of deposits on this account beyond the dates fixed in the circulars, special instructions by telegram or letter will be given you.

The Department will begin the delivery of both registered and coupon bonds as soon as certificates of deposit therefor are received by the Secretary as above indicated.

Although not officially admitted, it is believed to be practically settled that the awards will be confined to the bids at 110 6877 and upwards. There are subscriptions for $150,000,000 within this category, including the blanket bid of the Morgan syndicate for $100,000,000 at the minimum rate. First consideration will be given to the $50,000,000 subscriptions at and above the rate of the blanket bid. Enough of that bid will then be accepted to make up the total amount of the loan, $100,000,000. If this programme is carried out the Morgan syndicate will secure about $50,000 000 or just one-half of the loan. The work of the committee will be simplified considerably by the rejection of the mass of bids at rates below 110.6877. Nearly all of these bids come from individuals and the smaller banking institutions. In the words of one of the Treasury officials to day, "all the so-called popular offers to subscribe were at the lowest rates, averaging about 104, which, while showing a desire to subscribe to a Government loan, showed also that the small dealers, for some reason or other, were not willing or able to pay as much for the bonds as the big institutions which make a business of such transactions."

In an article printed this morning under the caption "Rivalry in the Bidding," the New York *Sun* says: Wall street was astounded at the amount of the bids for the new bonds. The largest estimate on Tuesday of the aggregate bids was $200,000,000, and the prevailing impression was that the average of prices would be 108 or 109. The first announcement from Washington that bids aggregating $380 000 000 had been scheduled almost paralyzed the street. The official statement that President John A. Stewart, of the United States Trust Company, had sent in for his institution and a large number of other institutions and individuals a bid for $76 000,000 at 110.075 was no surprise. The announcement that J. P. Morgan & Co., had bid for the entire issue or any part thereof, at a slightly higher price than that named by Mr. Stewart for himself and associates was a genuine surprise to the street. Interest in the Morgan bid was intensified when it was learned that it was for the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., the Deutsche Bank of Berlin, Harvey Fisk & Sons, and the National City Bank, each being equally interested in the bid.

As soon as the bids were made public Wall street saw at once why the loan had been over-subscribed, and the more the street studied the circumstances attending the bids the stronger became the conviction that business rivalry was largely responsible for the extraordinarily large subscription to the bonds. The most important fact, and one which it is useless to try to conceal, is that Mr. Stewart and Mr. Morgan have competed for the honor of financing the Treasury. A motive which Mr. Stewart himself says actuated him in taking an active part in the matter, is that he wished the loan to be a success, not only as to the amount of bonds bid for, but also as to the price. As all of the institutions, firms and individuals who requested Mr. Stewart to bid for them left the determination of price with him, he called in a sort of advisory committee to confer with him as to the price at which the aggregate bid should be made. This committee consisted of President King, Union Trust Company, Wm. Read, of Vermilye & Co., and Ernest Thalmann, of Ladenberg, Thalmann & Co.

Mr. Stewart, owing to the large number of interests that placed their bids with him, was obviously compelled to play rather an open hand. In consequence, a number of bankers knew on Tuesday night, and a still larger number yesterday morning, that Mr. Stewart's bid would be slightly above 110. This knowledge doubtless influenced many other bids, and the prevailing impression in Wall street is that it determined the figures Mr. Morgan bid for himself and his associates. Mr. Stewart said yesterday that he did not care if he did not get a single bond; that he had taken the course he had in the matter with the view of sustaining the credit of the Government, and that he was satisfied with the apparent outcome of the loan as indicated by the number of bids and the prices.

The situation in brief appears to be that Mr. Stewart has been successful in advancing the price at which the new loan will be awarded and that J. P. Morgan & Co. and their associates will secure a large proportion of the bonds. Current estimates last night by those most familiar with the bids were that the Morgan syndicate would get at least forty and possibly sixty per cent. of the bonds. In considering the difference in price that the Morgan syndicate will pay for the bonds and the price at which Mr. Morgan was willing to take them in December, a number of circumstances should not be overlooked. Chief among them is the change in the attitude of Great Britain as set forth by Lord Salisbury in the Venezuelan matter, and the rise in the price of securities, both in Europe and this country, since the subject of financing the Treasury was first broached.

Among those not interested in making a direct profit out of the loan the view was generally expressed that great good had been accomplished by the competition between Mr. Stewart and Mr. Morgan and their respective following. In the first place the credit of the Government has been emphasized, that is the bonds are being sold at a much higher price than the last issue and at the same time the handling of at least 50 per cent. of the new loan will be in the hands of bankers who can conduct the operation with a minimum of disturbance to the money market. Not less important than these considerations is the fact that a considerable percentage of the bonds will, judging from the bids, be awarded to interests that have facilities for placing them abroad, including the Deutsche Bank, which has already arranged to distribute with actual investors on the Continent of Europe, whatever proportion of the loan it may secure.

The first effect of the floating of the loan will be to release large amounts of money, particularly gold and legal tenders that have been held by bankers and others who have bid for the bonds. For this reason the premium on legal tender notes virtually disappeared yesterday, and the premium on gold was down to ⅛@¼ per cent. Large amounts were offered at the fraction last named.

STORM IN NEW YORK.

The Wildest and Most Violent in Several Years.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, February 6.—The high wind prevailing here to-day is causing a great deal of damage to property. A three-story brick building on Thirty-ninth street, Brooklyn, was blown down by the storm shortly after 10 o'clock today. The building was used as a cooperage. Several men are known to have been at work there when the building collapsed. It is believed that the majority of them are buried in the debris. Firemen and policemen at once began the work of cleaning away the ruins. The Gulf storm that was roaring and racing up the Atlantic coast all yesterday has reached here and it is the wildest and most violent that New York has had for several years.

The American ship J. B Walker, captain Wallace, which arrived at this port on January 20th with a cargo of salt from Liverpool, started from her pier in Brooklyn this morning in tow of the tugs Municipal and F. W. Devoe for the Erie basin, to be drydocked. As soon as she was clear of the pier the wind took charge of her and she was blown through Buttermilk channel, dragging the tugs along with her. She touched on a shoal off Governor's Island and was then blown across the bay, being entirely beyond the control of the tugs. She struck broadside on against the pier of the Liberty Island Steamboat Company, on Liberty Island, where she now lies, port side on, high out of the water, and would roll over were she not held up by the pier. Boatmen say they have never known the waters of the bay to be so angry. The smokestack was blown off one of the tugs.

At about 10 30 o'clock this morning, the claming sloop Favorite, containing three men, was capsized in the bay off Robbins Reef. They clung to the overturned boat, and a gig containing five of the crew of the man-of-war Columbia which was anchored near by put out to the rescue. The force of the wind tore the sloop into pieces, and one of the men clinging to a part of the wreck floated ashore at St. George.

Before the man-of-war gig could reach the wreck, one of the men who had been clinging to the wreck let go and sank. The third man was picked up by the man-of-war crew and was taken ashore at St. George. The gig narrowly escaped being dashed to pieces on the rocks at St. George while making a landing. The cruiser Columbia kept steam up, fearing her anchors might drag.

Several large schooners and barks have dragged anchors and are ashore in the lower bay, and Staten Island shore is covered with small vessels in various conditions of wreck.

The storm has done immense damage in New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, Southern New York, Long Island and New England. The steamer Leamington, which ran ashore in a fog at Patchogue, L. I., was blown further out of water and probably will be broken up. So far only one accident is reported from the Jersey coast, as the wind is offshore and the water is low.

A schooner is ashore at Brigantine beach, and will be a total loss. The crew were all brought to land by the life-savers, except the captain. He is still on board. In New Jersey the storm has raised the Raritan river twenty-five feet. Bridges are being swept away, railroads washed out and a large amount of property destroyed.

The towns of Clinton and Boundbrook are partly inundated. One man was found dead near the track of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, near North Beach. A fierce fire burned in a lumber yard at Boundbrook this morning.

In the coal regions in Eastern Pennsylvania there is a general stoppage of mining operations on account of the floods of water and heavy gale. At Wilkesbarre, Penn., the lace mill, the largest structure in the valley, was unroofed.

The Schuylkill river rose fifteen feet in two hours at Morristown, Penn., and the Lehigh at Bethlehem is also at high water. Many of the iron furnaces on both rivers were drowned out.

A big tunnel on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad was turned into a water course and is now full of driftwook that has lodged there. Bridges are going out without end.

PATCHOGUE, N. Y., February 6.—Two wrecking tugs worked from yesterday until 10 o'clock to-day trying to pull off the steamer Lemington, which went ashore Tuesday night. At 10 o'clock this morning the tugs abandoned the steamer because of the high seas. The wrecking companies put seven men aboard of her last night but could not launch a boat to get them off, so they were left aboard with Capt. Duff, the mate and three engineers. Fourteen men are now aboard the steamer and they will probably be washed overboard before morning.

Mr. W. R. Shelton, a wealthy citizen of Madison county, N. C., left Marshall Tuesday on horseback for his home, a distance of twenty-two miles. Yesterday his body was found on the side of the road with the skull crushed. Whether he was murdered or accidentally killed is not yet known.

FREE SILVER COINAGE.

SENATOR QUAY'S RESOLUTION TO RECOMMIT THE HOUSE BOND BILL.

Senator Morgan Proposes an Amendment—Bill Passed to Prevent Prize Fighting in the Territories—The Bond Bill with the Senate's Free Coinage Substitute Argued in the House.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—The matter of greatest public concern in connection with the proceedings of the Senate when it met to-day was the disposition to be made of a resolution offered by Mr. Quay last Tuesday to recommit the House Tariff bill, with the free coinage substitute, to the Finance Committee, with instructions to report them back as separate propositions. The resolution came up after the routine morning business and was modified by Mr. Quay by striking out the phrase as to instructions and inserting in lieu of it the words: "For further consideration."

Mr. Quay also, in order to accommodate Senators who desired to proceed with other business, proposed that the resolution lie over till Monday next, after the morning business. Mr. Sherman could not see the necessity of delay and proposed immediate action upon it; but an objection was interposed by Mr. Hill, and Mr. Quay's proposition was agreed to—the resolution going over until Monday next. Later in the day Mr. Morgan gave notice of an amedment to the resolution, the principle of which is that the country which will, by law, make United States silver full legal tender money in payment of customs and of goods imported into this country, shall have a deduction of 20 per cent. allowed in United States custom duties on such goods, if imported in United States vessels or in vessels belonging to that country.

The Senate passed, without division, debate or amendment, the bill passed by the House yesterday to prevent prize-fighting in the Territories.

Resolutions of inquiry were offered and agreed to in relation to the bond bids opened yesterday at the Treasury and in relation to discrimination against American cattle, meat and other agricultural products by the Governments of Germany, France, Belgium and Denmark.

A speech was made by Mr. Turpie in favor of a constitutional amendment to have U. S. Senators elected directly by the people of the several States. The remainder of the day's session was given to the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. Dubois for the distribution of the general appropriation bills. The matter went over without final action and the Senate at 6 p. m. adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

To-day's session of the House was devoted exclusively to the further consideration of the Bond bill and the Senate's free coinage substitute therefor. The features of the day's proceedings were the arguments by Mr. Johnson of North Dakota, Republican, against free coinage, and by Mr. Johnson of California, Republican, in favor of it. Entirely unlike in manner, both held the undivided attention of the House for an hour on each side of the question of free coinage of silver. In the course of the California member's speech there was a manifestation of the feelings between the factions of the party, he remarking with much emphasis that if there was to be war, speaking for one of them, the silver Republicans were ready at any time. The debate in favor of the Senate substitute was opened by Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, who replied to Mr. Dingley's speech of yesterday. He asserted that every allegation of Mr. Dingley's upon which he based his argument for the gold standard was fallacious and unsupported by facts. He took each statement of Mr. Dingley's in detail and made a plausible argument in favor of silver coinage.

At 5 o'clock the House took a recess until 7.30 p. m. and will meet again at 10 30 to-morrow morning in continuation of to-day's legislative session, to continue the debate on the bill.

The session of the House to-night dragged along slowly and without interest. Although the session was to last until 10.30 o'clock, the list of speakers gave out at ten o'clock, and the chairman, Mr. Hepburn of Iowa, Republican, was forced to declare the House in recess until 10.30 to-morrow. Hardly a score of members were present.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Comment of British Newspapers on the Success of the U. S. Popular Bond Issue.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, February 6.—The *St. James Gazette*, in its comments upon the United States bond issue, regards the success of the loan as a useful reminder to the people of Great Britain that the United States is a very rich country, and has among its people a great store of wealth, in spite of the financial disturbances and disagreements and the vagaries of the Federal administration. The success, however, is not altogether to be regarded as a basis of hope for the settlement of the Venezuelan affair, and is not unlikely to be made a pretext for additional American bumptiousness and aggressiveness. While endeavoring to be optimistic, the *Gazette* says it fails to find any indication on the part of the United States to make concessions, and to England is left the alternative of submitting the entire claim of Venezuela to arbitration or making an enemy of the United States. In the circumstances the situation is still very unsatisfactory, not to say dangerous.

The *Westminster Gazette* believes that the President's decision in favor of a popular loan has been justified. Its success, the paper adds, cannot fail to have a good influence at home and abroad.

NEGRO CONVENTIONS.

The Woman's Congress and Other Bodies in Session at Raleigh.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 6.—Last night the Southern Negro Woman's Congress met here sixty delegates were present and there was an audience of several hundred. Mrs. G. F. King, presided and made an address. Several papers were read. The object of the Congress is to improve the condition of woman and to elevate the race generally.

This morning the North Carolina Colored Press Association met here. Twenty papers were represented, the greatest number in any State.

The State Emancipation Convention was also held here to-day. R. H. W. Leake, presided. Its purpose is the development of the negro and the advance of the race in all directions.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

The Supreme Council Adjourned to Meet in Dallas, Texas, Next Year.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—The Supreme Council of the Farmers' National Alliance adjourned this afternoon to meet in Dallas, Texas., next year, if inducements are offered to pay expenses. The council adopted a 16 to 1 plank and passed a resolution against refunding the Pacific Railroad debt. Committees were appointed to press the Maxwell land grant, Des Moines river and California forest preserve cases before Congress.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIES.

A NOTICEABLE INDICATION OF THE TIMES.

Outside Capitalists and Manufacturers Seeking Investment in the South—Many New Enterprises.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BALTIMORE, February 6.—The *Manufacturers' Record*, in its weekly report on Southern industrial interests, shows that one of the most noticeable indications of the times is the testimony of outside capitalists and manufacturers to invest in the South.

Among the enterprises coming under this head for the week are a $60,000 mill to be built at Memphis by an English company for the purpose of making cotton mill supplies; a large wood working and general cooperage factory at the same city, covering about fifteen acres of ground, to be built by Indiana people; a $70,000 wood working company at Palatka, to be established by Northern New York lumber people; the purchase of 30,000 acres of timber land near Newton, Miss., by an Iowa syndicate, which will cut the timber and colonize the lands; a large sash, door and blind factory at Tupelo, Miss., by Indiana lumber men; a silk mill at Hagerstown, Md., to be built by a silk manufacturer in New Jersey; a 100-ton ice factory at Fort Worth, by Milwaukee people; a $20,000 furniture factory in the same place as a branch of a Michigan furniture company; and at Fitzgerald, Ga., several factories, five or six lumber companies and two or three other enterprises by Western people. In addition to these undertakings reported for the week by outside people, sites are being sought by several large enterprises of various kinds. Among other industrial interests reported for the week are a $25,000 lumber company organized at Canfield, Arkansas, and a ten-ton ice plant at Newport, Ark; a $50,000 shoe factory at Waycross, Ga., and a hosiery mill to employ forty hands at the same place; a $30,000 building and supply company at Troy, N. C.; a $25,000 paper box factory at Atlanta, Ga.; several companies with capital stock of from $50,000 to $200,000 to bore for oil in Tennessee, and the enlargement of four or five cotton mills in the South, which will each add 5,000 spindles or more to their present plant; a $1,000,000 coal and coke company organized in West Virginia, with main offices in New York, to develop coal lands, manufacture coke, etc., in West Virginia; a $25 000 glass-making company in Virginia, and a $50,000 cotton compress company in Texas.

Considerable progress is being made in getting matters in shape for the construction of a number of railroads, mainly short lines, designed to open up mineral or timber properties or to make connections with present established systems.

APPALLING DISASTER.

Twenty Workmen on a Railroad Bridge Precipitated Into Pequabuck River—Ten or Twelve of Them Drowned.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BRISTOL, CONN., Feb. 6.—A most appalling disaster occurred here shortly after 9 o'clock to-night in which twenty workmen were precipitated into Pequabuck river, from the east Bristol bridge and from ten to twelve of them are probably lost.

This afternoon the structure was found to be shaky, and the 4.42 train on the New England road had a narrow escape from wreck as it crossed on the way to Hartford. For some time the bridge had been looked upon with suspicion, and at the present time a new bridge was in progress of erection. It was close alongside the bridge which was to-night carried away. After the east-bound passenger train had passed to-night, one side of the old bridge gave way to the current and with a crash went boiling down stream. The managers of the road immediately dispatched a wrecking train from Hartford, which arrived on the Forestville side of the Pequabuck at 7.52. There were forty men on the train, all of whom had come from Hartford. They were immediately set to work to make the new bridge passable, and work was progressing satisfactorily by the aid of lanterns up to 9 o'clock. To facilitate the work, half of the men were located on the remaining portion of the old structure. At 9 o'clock they were passing iron girders to another gang of men on the new bridge.

The waters of the Pequabuck had been continually rising since morning, and at 9 o'clock were higher than ever known. The water had risen two or three feet since the first crash at 5 o'clock and the remainder of the bridge was really tottering while the men were courageously standing upon it. The outer end suddenly sank with a crash, with its human freight; it was carried off in the boiling current. The other half of the gang at once became a rescuing party, and by heroic work six men were saved from the water. Others could be seen struggling away in the mass of debris, clinging to it and crying frantically for help, while a number came in sight after the bridge went down. All of Bristol was at once aroused and physicians and volunteers immediately rushed to the scene of the disaster. The night was darkness itself, and with the boiling stream overrunning its banks on both sides, efforts to rescue in the darkness were fraught with the greatest danger.

At midnight eleven persons were still among the missing. All the members of the construction gangs from Hartford and East Hartford were residents of these points.

GOLD IMPORTS.

Heavy Receipts Yesterday at New York.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, February 6.—The American Exchange National Bank deposited at the sub-Treasury this morning $500,000 gold coin, and the Bank of New York $300,000. The $1,500 000 gold coin which arrived on the Umbria consigned to J. P. Morgan & Co., was deposited to-day. The steamship Majestic arrived from Europe last night bringing £310,000 gold coin and bars, consigned "to order;" shipped by Pixley & Abell.

WARM WIRELETS.

Thomas Sheddon's shop at Petersburg, Va., was destroyed by fire last night, with all the machinery and nearly 20,000 feet of lumber. Loss $10,000; no insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The tug M. L. Farmer, on Albemarle sound Wednesday night, with eight men on board, was blown ashore. The captain and three men succeeded in getting ashore, while the other men were left on board at the mercy of the gale.

The unknown schooner reported ashore at Cape Henry, Va., is the two-masted schooner Allie B. Cathrall, with a cargo of lumber from Newbern, N. C. The crew of six men were saved. The vessel and cargo will probably be a total loss.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

FRANCE AND BRAZIL.

The Paris Press Say the Situation is Unbearable and National Dignity Requires a Settlement of Differences.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—The Paris press declare that the position of France as regards the attitude of Cabral, the native chief who is occupying the territory in Guiana claimed by the French, is becoming unbearable. National dignity, the papers say, requires that Brazil shall immediately come to a settlement of her differences with France over the South American territory belonging to the latter.

Mrs. Kate L. Neuman, daughter of Capt. Dawson, U. S. A., now stationed at Baltimore, has filed a suit for divorce from her husband, B. S. Neuman, a lieutenant on the man-of-war Charleston.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

THE CHICAGO.

Just Try It, Which Is All We Ask

We do not claim to sell our goods so much less than others, but we do say that we can and will sell as low as any House that pays full value for their goods.

W. E. SPRINGER & CO.,

Purcell Building,

dec 24 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Clothing!

ALMOST GIVEN AWAY.

We intend making a change in our Clothing Department, and in order to do this we will have to make a Clean Sweep.

These Prices are for a short time only:

Men's Wool $6.00 Black Cheviot Suits, $3.50
Brown and Gray $7.00 Suits, $4.50.
Men's Double-breasted All Wool Suit, regular price $7.50, now $5.00.
All Wool $12.50 Suits.
Round Cuts, Square Cuts and Cutaways, 15 different styles, only $7.00.
$15 00 and $18 00 Suits only $9 75.
Big Bargains in Boys' and Children's Suits.

Pants! Pants! Pants!

$1 00 Pants "good value," 60c.
$1.75 to $3 00 Pants, your choice $1 35.
All of our $5 00 and $6 00 Pants, $3.50.
One lot of Boys' Overcoats, sizes 15 to 18 years, worth $6.00 to $9.00, now $3.98.
Few Men's $12.50 Overcoats, $8.25.

Remember these prices are for a short time only. Do not wait too long, or you will not find the size you want. Take the street car to

J. H. REHDER & CO.,

'Phone 118. Next Fourth Street Bridge.
Car fare paid on purchases over $2.00.
jan 19 tf

1831 THE CULTIVATOR AND 1896
Country Gentleman.

THE BEST OF THE AGRICULTURAL WEEKLIES DEVOTED TO

Farm Crops and Processes, Horticulture & Fruit-Growing, Live Stock and Dairying,

While it also includes all minor departments of Rural interest, such as the Poultry Yard, Entomology, Bee Keeping, Greenhouse and Grapery, Veterinary Replies, Farm Questions and Answers, Fireside Reading, Domestic Economy, and a summary of the News of the Week. Its MARKET REPORTS are unusually complete, and much attention is paid to the Prospects of the Crops, as throwing light upon one of the most important of all questions—*When to Buy and When to Sell*. It is liberally Illustrated, and contains more reading matter than ever before. The subscription Price is $2.50 per year, but we offer a SPECIAL REDUCTION in our

CLUB RATES FOR 1896.

TWO SUBSCRIPTIONS,	in one remittance		$
SIX SUBSCRIPTIONS,	do.	do.	10
TEN SUBSCRIPTIONS,	do.	do.	15

☞ To all New Subscribers for 1896, paying in advance now, WE WILL SEND THE PAPER WEEKLY from our RECEIPT of the remittance, to January 1st, 1896, WITHOUT CHARGE.

☞ SPECIMEN COPIES FREE. Address

LUTHER TUCKER & SON, *Publishers*, ALBANY, N. Y.
oct 15 tf

CASH TALKS.

THE

Alderman Hardware Co.

are now making Low Cash Prices to their country friends on

Plows, Plow Castings,
HAMES, HAME STRINGS,
Backbands, Singletrees, Trace Chains,

Shovels, Spades, Hoes, both handled and unhandled; Rakes, Plowlines, Bridles, Collars, Collar Pads.

A full line of Granite Iron Ware, House Furnishing Goods,

Crockery, Pistols, Cutlery,
Iron King Cook Stoves
AND LIBERTY RANGES.

A few Nice Oil Heaters to be had at Cost for Cash.

Alderman Hardware Co.,

29 South Front Street,
jan 19 tf Wilmington, N. C.

J. W. MURCHISON,
HARDWARE, TINWARE,
Agricultural Implements
Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Caps, Loaded and Unloaded Shells, &c.
BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES. Call and examine our immense stock.
J. W. MURCHISON.
Old Stand of Giles & Murchison, Orton Building, Wilmington, N. C.
dec 20 tf

SAFES!

All Sizes and Make.

WRITE OR CALL ON

SAM'L BEAR, Sr.

12 Market Street,

jan 19 tf Wilmington, N. C.

THE JNO. L. BOATWRIGHT Co.
FINE FAMILY GROCERIES.
Assortment and Quality Unsurpassed.
Prices Based on Small Profits.
PROMPT DELIVERY OF GOODS.
THE JNO. L. BOATWRIGHT CO.,
15 and 17 South Front street, Wilmington, N. C.
Telephone 14. oct 6 tf

---63 1-2 Steps---

From the corner of Front and Princess streets will bring you to

Mercer & Evans'
Shoe Store,

where you can buy Shoes as cheap as the cheapest, and as good as the best.

Call there, buy a pair and get a copy of the Puzzle of the Day, and see how the "Gold Bugs" and the "Silver Bugs" will get across "Greenback River" together.

Respectfully,

Mercer & Evans,

H. C. Evans' Old Stand.
dec 31 tf

S. H. Fishblate's

MATCHLESS REDUCTIONS

—ON—

SUITS

—AND—

OVERCOATS.

The blame is on the weather. We acknowledge the corn. We are overstocked. Nothing left to do but to slash into the prices and compel you men to buy! We are going to do it—at once—now. The center of Clothing selling will be here in this Store for the next two weeks—if the lowest prices ever heard of for FINE CLOTHING count for anything—and they will.

Opportunities

Don't last forever, they come and go. A Bargain is an opportunity. You must take it quickly or miss it forever. Don't blame us if you come too late.

S. H. Fishblate,

KING CLOTHIER.

jan 1 tf

Above Comparison.

Our new line of Gentlemen's $3.00 Shoes.
Our $4 00 Boots that we are selling at $3.00.
Ladies' $3 50 Cork Sole Shoes for $3 00.
Gentlemen's $3 00 Lace Shoes for $2.00.
Ladies' $3 50 for Pat. Leather Button Shoes.
We ask you to call and compare them critically with any Shoe you ever bought before for the money.

Geo. R. French & Sons.

jan 19 tf

Seed Potatoes,

Early Rose.

FULL AND FRESH STOCK

GENERAL GROCERIES.

Agricultural Salt,

KAINIT, ACID PHOSPHATE,

Ammoiated Guano.

For sale by

WORTH & WORTH.

jan 15 tf

J. W. NORWOOD, President. **W. J. TOOMER,** Cashier.
W. C. COKER, Jr., Ass't Cashier.

Atlantic National Bank,

Wilmington, N. C.

Liberal Loans made on approved security at Lowest Rates.

No Interest Paid on Deposits.

All Cash Collections remitted for on day of receipt. Accounts of individuals, firms, banks and other corporations solicited. Promptness, Accuracy and Safety Guaranteed.

	Dec 13, 1893.	Dec. 13, 1894.	Dec. 13, 1895.
Surplus and Net Profits..	$24,200	$35,900	$82,000
Premiums on U. S. Bonds,	3,987	None.	None
Banking House, &c.......	15,600	14,600	10,000

Dividends paid past two years, 6 per cent. per annum.
Last installment of capital paid in October, 1892.
jan 9 tf

Seed Potatoes.

50 Barrels E. R. Potatoes.
15 Barrels Truckers' Potatoes.
100 Boxes Tobacco.
63 Barrels Sugar.
875 Barrels Flour.
900 Bushels R. P. Oats.
300 Bags Corn.
2 0 Bags Meal.
115 Boxes Cakes. All low down.

W. B. COOPER,
Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant,
225 North Water street,
feb 2 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

EARLY OHIO,

Early Rose and Peerless

Seed Potatoes.

Remember the best seed give the best results.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Nutt and Mulberry streets.
jan 19 D&W tf

The Chief Object

of this Bank is to Encourage Savings.

We want every money earner in Wilmington to have a Savings Bank Account and deposit something at a regular time. Your money will be in a safe place working for you day and night. You can get it any day if you need it or if a safe and more profitable investment should be offered.

Wilmington Savings and Trust Co.

jan 26 tf